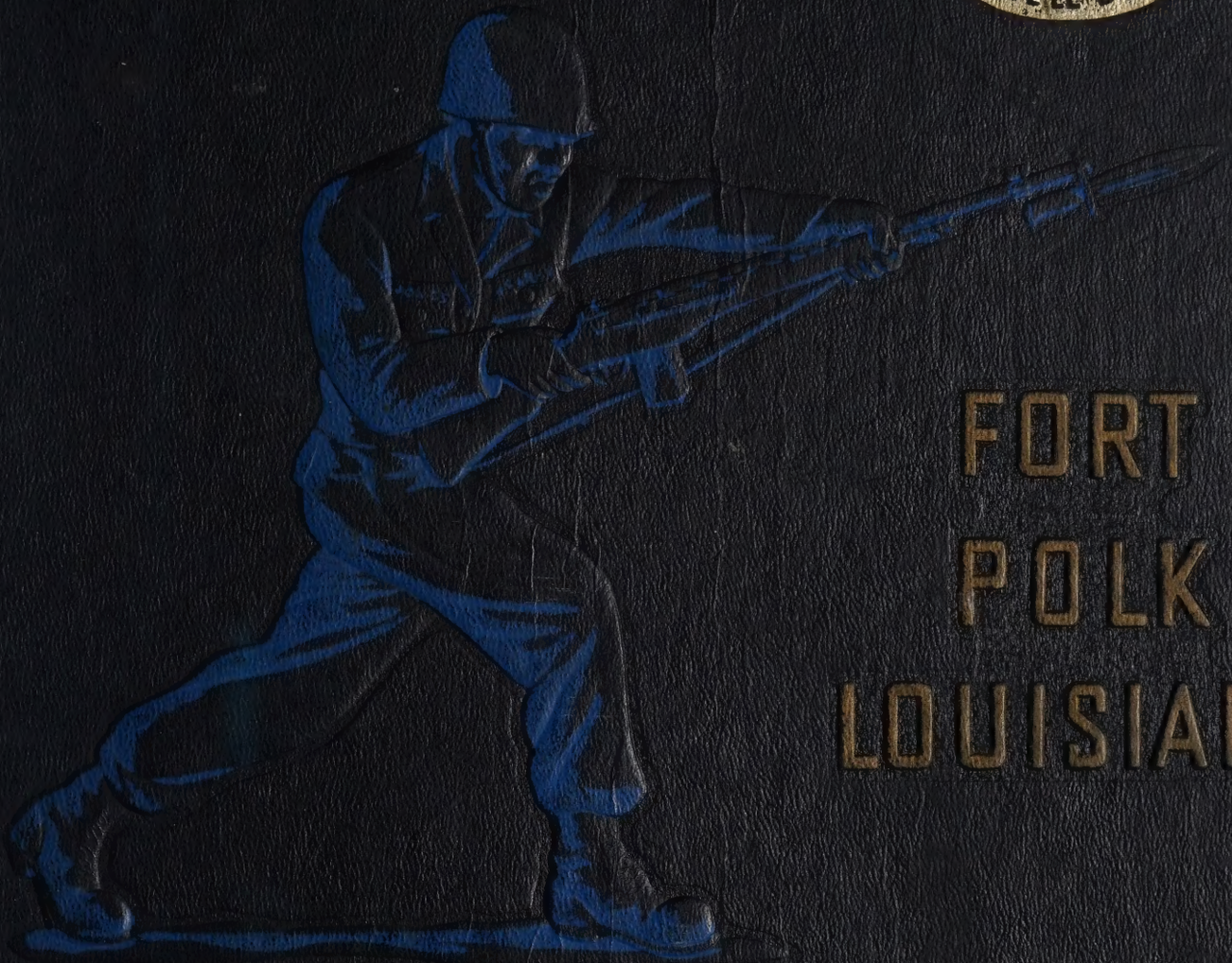
FIRST TRAINING BRIGADE



FORT POLK LOUISIANA

UNITED STATES ARMY TRAINING CENTER INFANTRY

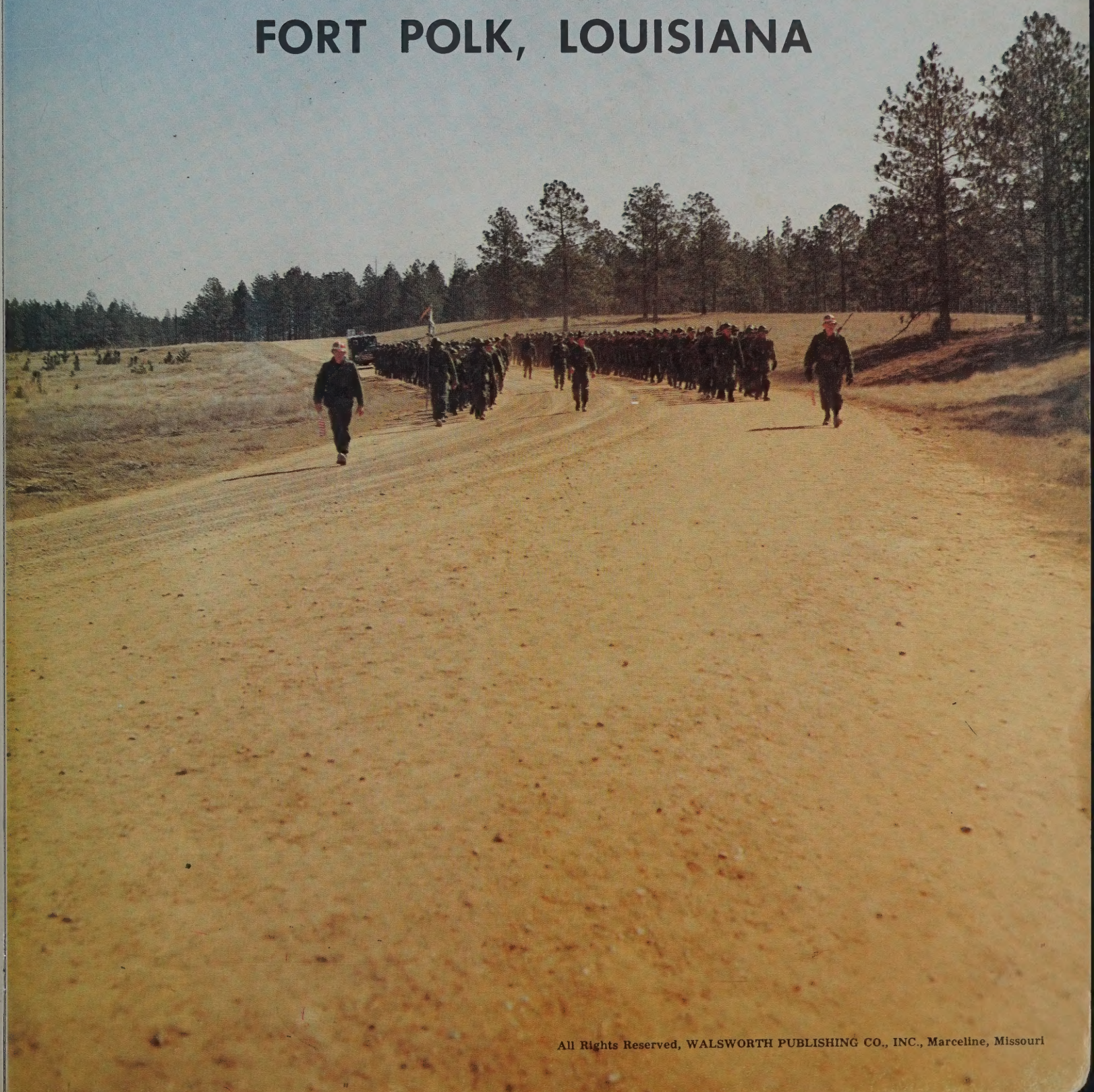
COMPANY C
FIRST BATTALION

UNITED STATES ARMY

TRAINING CENTER

INFANTRY

FORT POLK, LOUISIANA



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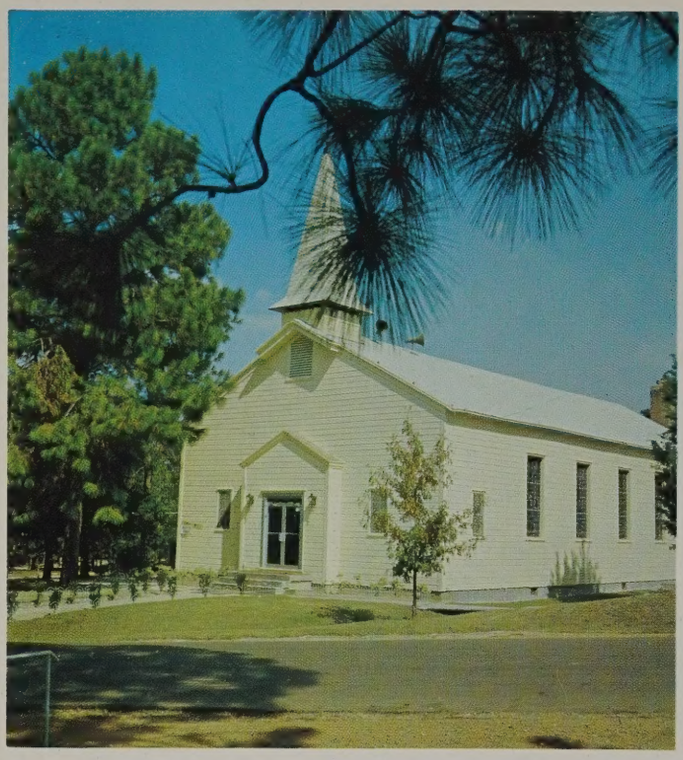


Chapel

HISTORY OF FORT POLK

FORT POLK, the largest military installation in Louisiana, is located in the western part of the state, near the burgeoning communities of DeRidder and Leesville. The training center covers more than 199,000 acres (311 square miles) in picturesque Kisatchie National Forest.

The Army post, originally called Camp Polk, was established in 1941 and named in honor of the Right Reverend Leonidas Polk, the first Espiscopal Bishop of the Diocese of Louisiana, known as the "Fighting Bishop." He was killed while serving as a Confederate lieutenant general in 1864 at Marietta, Georgia.

During World War II, former President Eisenhower, Generals Mark Clark, Omar Bradley, Alfred Gruenther, George S. Patton, Jr., and Walter Krueger were among the famous leaders who directed the training of more than eight million soldiers at Fort Polk. The units receiving training included the 3rd, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 11th Armored Divisions, the 95th Infantry Division and the 11th Airborne Division.

After the war, Camp Polk was deactivated and put on a stand-by basis, but during the summers National Guardsmen and Reservists kept it partially open for two-week training periods.

The Korean War brought Camp Polk back to life in September 1950 when the 45th Infantry Division, Oklahoma National Guard, was activated and trained for duty, leaving for Japan in 1951. The camp has also served as headquarters for the XV Corps and later the 37th Infantry Division from Ohio and the 1st Armored Division.

The Post closed in 1954 and was reopened and designated a Fort in 1955 with headquarters for Operation Sage Brush in which over 85,000 troops took part. Exercise King Cole was subsequently held at Polk before the Post was deactivated in June 1959. Summer encampments were the only military activity until September 1961, when Polk facilities were again required to support another national emergency—the Berlin Crisis.

During 1961-62, the 49th Armored Division served a year of active duty at Fort Polk along with other tactical and support units. On 1 June 1962 the Post was designated an Infantry Training Center. A planning group of Regular Army personnel was assigned to establish a training program. The first trainees arrived in July, and by early fall units providing basic combat, advanced individual and combat support training were fully operational.

Rehabilitation of Post facilities was a gigantic task. Training and recreational resources had to be developed to accommodate the Fort's new mission as a training center.

An intensive beautification program was begun in 1962 and is still continuing. A new Honor Gate, magnolia and cypress trees, verdant lawns, lakes, and widened Post roads provide scenic welcome to visitors. These projects are transforming Fort Polk into a garden spot of Louisiana.

In December 1965 Polk was selected to conduct Vietnam-oriented advanced individual training and now provides more infantry replacements to Vietnam than any other training center. Fort Polk became a permanent installation 23 October 1968.

Construction of new buildings began in 1967; among those completed are four brigade classrooms, a bowling alley, 1,000-man theater, and one of the largest post exchange complexes west of the Mississippi. With the declaration of permanency a total of 260 sets of on-post housing is planned for the initial housing construction effort during fiscal year 1970. Other projects include the Main Post Chapel with a religious education facility, a 60-man bachelor officers quarters, a dental clinic, and a new noncommissioned officers club. Planning for future construction to afford permanent facilities in all areas throughout the Post is nearing completion.

The ranges and training areas, which include modern electrically controlled target systems, all-weather access roads, and many varieties of ideal terrain, make available to Fort Polk trainees the finest area and facilities in the Army for Infantry training. A closed-circuit educational television system is included among the newest training methods and used in the modern 1,000-man brigade classrooms.

In addition to material facilities, a dynamic training philosophy has been developed. It is best expressed by General Creighton Abrams' comment made during his visit to the command in 1965. "At Polk they don't recognize that there is anything they can't do." Its worth has been proved. Trainees have matched and topped qualification scores in physical training, combat proficiency tests, and marksmanship. By October 1969 more than 754,000 men have been graduated from training courses here.

Entrance Road

Post Headquarters

Today Fort Polk is a bustling, vigorous training center. Its recreational facilities include lighted baseball fields, softball diamonds, swimming pools, and tennis, squash, and handball courts. Also available are brigade gymnasiums, a field house, air conditioned bowling alleys, service clubs, libraries, movie theaters, post exchange facilities, and an 18-hole golf course, one of the finest in the Armed Forces.

Fort Polk's climate, location, and terrain make it an outstanding training area. The climate is mild, with Gulf breezes modifying the summer season and tempering the winter chill. Freezing temperatures seldom occur although periodic northwesterly winds cause sudden drops in temperature frequently accompanied by drizzling rains.

From their vantage point at Fort Polk, servicemen soon learn Louisiana has much to offer the sightseer and outdoorsman. Southern towns of great charm welcome visitors looking for a touch of the true aura of Louisiana's history as well as a taste of its excellent French and Latin cuisine. Choice fishing spots on and near the Post are numerous and hunters find an abundance of game in the area.

Cities in the surrounding area offer a wide range of business, educational, recreational, cultural, and religious facilities. New Orleans, Houston, Galveston, Dallas, Biloxi, and Little Rock are all within 300 miles of the Fort.

Professional services on post include a bank, credit union, post office, hospital, dental clinics, and Red Cross Office. Post Chapels and churches in the civilian communities invite Polk personnel to worship in the religion of their choice.

Thus, Fort Polk provides a balanced program for its men. The recreational and cultural activities are some of the best the Army has to offer; at the same time, using the latest Army techniques, the Post performs the vital mission of turning civilians into the finest soldiers to be found anywhere in the Army.

The highest echelons of command in Vietnam have been lavish in their praise of replacements who received training at Fort Polk, a fitting tribute to the methods developed here.

Second Brigade Headquarters

Main Gate

Swimming Pool

Golf Course

RICHARD L. IRBY
Brigadier General, U. S. Army
Commanding General

Brigadier General Richard L. Irby was born in Blackstone, Virginia, on 26 February 1918. He was graduated from the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia, and commissioned a second lieutenant of Cavalry in 1939.

During World War II General Irby served with the Northern Combat Area Command in Burma and later as Assistant G4 with the China Theater Headquarters.

He returned to the United States in 1947 and attended the Armor Officers Advanced Course at the Armor School, Fort Knox, Kentucky, and then served as an Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Virginia Military Institute.

In 1950 he again returned to the Far East where he served as a branch chief in G4, General Headquarters, Tokyo, Japan, and as Battalion Commander, 1st Cavalry Division, 2d Battalion, 5th Cavalry Regiment in Korea.

Returning to the United States in 1952, he commanded the 13th Tank Battalion and Combat Command A, 1st Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas. He attended Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and after graduating in 1954, he served for three years as an instructor at the college.

In August 1957 he was assigned as Deputy and Chief of the Training Division, G3 Section, Seventh United States Army. The following year he commanded Division Trains and later Combat Command A of the 3rd Armored Division.

General Irby was a student at the Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania in 1960. He was then assigned to the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, Department of the Army, where he served as Deputy and later as Chief of the Materiel Coordination Division and Assistant Director, Organization and Training Directorate. In 1963 he was assigned to the US Delegation to the NATO Military Committee and Standing Group where he was a Planner and Assistant Chief of Staff, US Delegation.

In July 1965 General Irby returned to Fort Knox again as Deputy Assistant Commandant and Director of Instruction at the US Armor School, where he remained until February 1967. He assumed command of the United States Army Training Center, Armor, Fort Knox, Kentucky, on 7 February 1967 and departed on 18 July 1967 for assignment to the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) in Vietnam where he served until February 1969 as the Division Commander or Assistant Division Commander. He reported to Fort Lewis, Washington, on 7 March 1969 as Deputy Commanding General and continued in that capacity until October 1969. On 15 October 1969 he assumed command of the United States Army Training Center, Infantry and Fort Polk, Louisiana.

General Irby has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the Silver Star (with Oak Leaf Cluster), the Legion of Merit (with two Oak Leaf Clusters), the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Bronze Star Medal (with V and two Oak Leaf Clusters), the Air Medal (with V and 54 Oak Leaf Clusters), the Joint Service Commendation Medal, the Army Commendation Medal (with two Oak Leaf Clusters), the Combat Infantryman's Badge, and the Army Aviator's Wings.

General Irby is married to the former Anne Short of Lawrenceville, Virginia. They have three children: Richard L. Jr., Debra Anne, and William S.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS US ARMY TRAINING CENTER,
INFANTRY AND FORT POLK
Fort Polk, Louisiana 71459

This book is for you. In making the difficult transformation from civilian to soldier you have written a chapter of the story it tells. It is an old story which began almost two centuries ago when our country trained its first soldiers to preserve the freedom and rights we enjoy today.

I am sure that the spirit of dedication and hard work demonstrated in your first eight weeks of military service will be continued in meeting and conquering the many challenges you will encounter in your Army career. I am confident that you will serve your country in a manner in which you and the nation will be proud.

Richard L. Irby

RICHARD L. IRBY
Brigadier General, USA
Commanding

EMIL P. ESCHENBURG
Brigadier General, U. S. Army
Deputy Commanding General

Emil P. Eschenburg was born in Macomb County, Michigan, 26 December 1915. In 1939 he was graduated with high honors from Michigan State University, where he was cadet colonel of the ROTC. While attending MSU he served in an Artillery unit of the Michigan National Guard. After graduation and being commissioned, he entered the Army on a competitive tour of duty and was selected for commission in the Regular Army 1 July 1940 as a second lieutenant, Infantry.

From 1940 until 1942 he served in various command and staff positions up to regimental level in the United States and Iceland.

In 1942, General Eschenburg was assigned to the 1st Special Services Force, a commando-parachute type organization composed of volunteers from Canada and the United States. His duty with this unit was as the S3 of the Force. While in the Force, he participated in the Aleutian campaign of 1943, then moved to the Mediterranean Theater where he fought in Italy and Southern France until October 1944.

He was then assigned as Assistant Chief of Staff, G3, of the 1st Airborne Task Force, and later to a special planning mission with the French Army.

In December 1944, General Eschenburg was reassigned as Assistant Chief of Staff, G3, of the 45th Infantry Division, the famed Oklahoma National Guard Thunderbirds. While with the Thunderbirds, he participated in the breeching of the Siegfried Line, the crossing of the Rhine, and the capture of Nurnberg and Munich. He remained in the Army of Occupation in Germany until late in 1945.

Upon return to the United States, General Eschenburg was assigned to the Civil Affairs Division of the Office of the Chief of Staff in Washington until August 1946. He then served as an instructor in the Tactical Section at The Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia.

In 1949, after attending the Dale Carnegie Course, General Eschenburg again assumed duties as an Assistant Chief of Staff, G3, this time with the 6th Infantry Division at the Fort Ord, California, Infantry Training Center. He later commanded the division's 63rd Infantry Regiment.

After attendance at the Armed Forces Staff College, he returned to combat in April 1953 as Commanding Officer of the 35th Infantry Regiment in Korea and fought his regiment astride the Panmunjom Corridor. Later he was again assigned as Assistant Chief of Staff, G3, this time with Headquarters, I Corps, north of Seoul.

General Eschenburg returned to the States in 1954 and served for the next two years as Deputy Chief, Infantry Branch, Career Management Division of the Adjutant General's Office in Washington, D. C. Early in 1956 he was selected for attendance at the National War College, Fort McNair, Washington, D. C. Upon graduation from the War College in July 1957, he was assigned to Headquarters, Third U. S. Army, at Fort McPherson, Georgia, where he served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G1, then Assistant Chief of Staff, G3. During this time he also attended the 13-week Advanced Management Course at Harvard University.

In July 1960, General Eschenburg returned to France, where he served as Special Assistant to the Chief of Staff, SHAPE, until February 1963. While there he also attended the NATO Special Weapons Course at Oberammergau, Germany.

Returning to the United States, he became the Assistant Division Commander of the 101st Airborne Division at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, and was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General 8 April 1963. During this two-year assignment General Eschenburg also attended the Brookings Institute for Advanced Studies in Virginia and graduated from the division's jumpmaster school.

After attendance at the Military Assistance Institute and the Foreign Service Institute, General Eschenburg was assigned as Chief, MAAG, Ethiopia in May 1965. He remained there until July 1967 when he was reassigned as the Assistant Division Commander of the 1st Infantry Division in Vietnam. In June 1968, he became Deputy Commanding General, Capital Military Assistance Command, the command that had the mission for the critical defense of Saigon and the nearby areas.

General Eschenburg has been awarded 77 decorations by the United States and two foreign nations, in addition to numerous campaign medals. He holds the nation's highest award for service, the Distinguished Service Medal. More than a dozen of his citations have been for personal heroism, including four awards of the nation's third highest decoration for valor, the Silver Star.

General Eschenburg and his wife, Betty, have four children: Paula; Emil P., Jr.; Erich; and Lise.

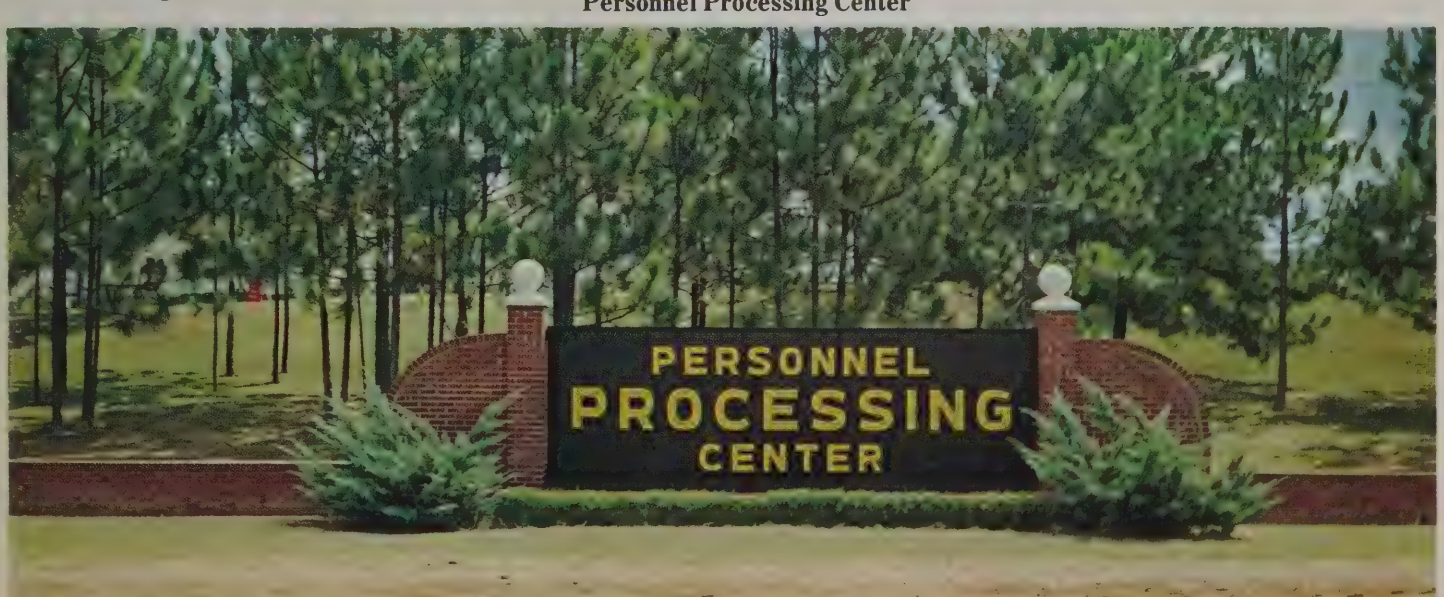
He was assigned as Deputy Commanding General of the U. S. Army Training Center, Infantry, and Fort Polk, Fort Polk, Louisiana, 20 March 1969.

Ft. Polk Trains For The Best

Visitors Lounge

Trainee Barracks

Personnel Processing Center



Post Exchange

Ft. Polk Guest House

Guest House Lounge

Classroom

Post Theater

Community Services

Trainfire

Bayonet Training

Trainfire

On The Line

Trainfire Range

Inspection

Transition Firing

Physical Training

Hand Grenade

Grenade Assault Course

Confidence Course

Pugil Stick Training

Quick Kill

Close Combat

CBR

Troops Marching to Training Area

Field Chow

Infiltration Course

Bayonet Assault Course

UNING CENTER
NFANTRY
1775

Parade

Passing in Review

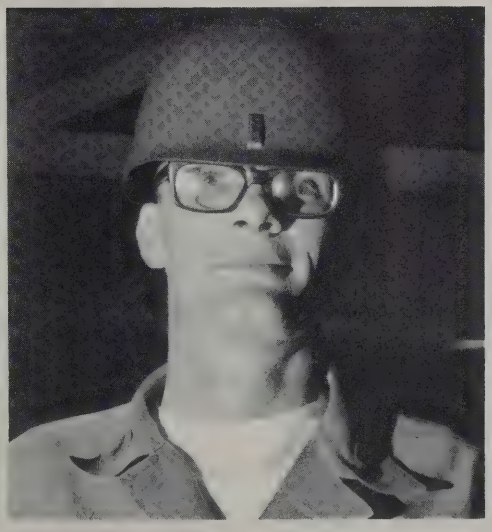
Long Awaited Moment — Graduation

FIRST TRAINING BRIGADE

COL John J. Walsh, Jr.
Brigade Commander

LTC Thomas L. Stanford, Jr.
Battalion Commander

CPT Ralph H. Holland
Company Commander



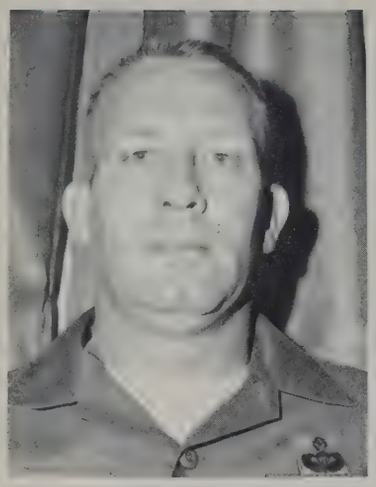
2LT Thomas E. Brightman
Training Officer

2LT John D. Dilillo
Training Officer

FIRST BATTALION
COMPANY C

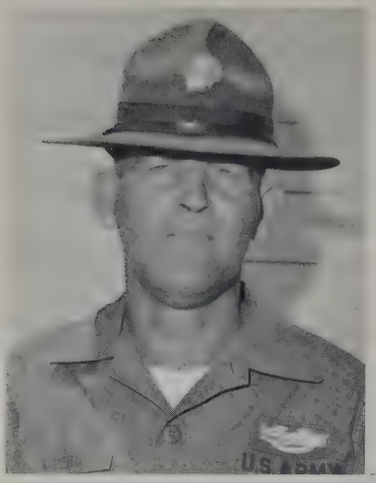
Commenced Training:
9 February 1970

Completed Training:
3 April 1970

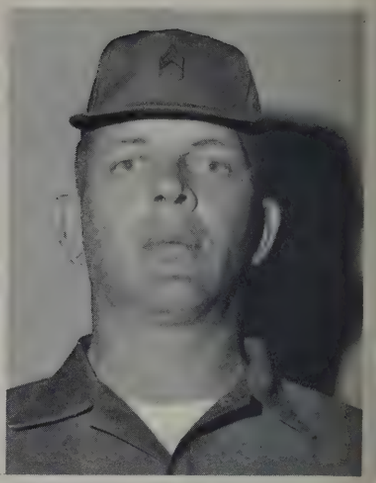


1SG John C. Lowe
First Sergeant

SDS Robert Bugge
Senior Sergeant



SDS Elmer P. W. Oberg
Senior Sergeant



SDS Carl H. Tautenhahn
First Platoon

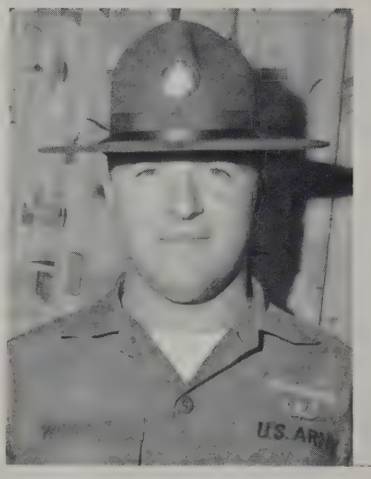
Drill Sergeant
Ross A. Young
Asst. First Platoon

CPL Francis Pradier
Asst. First Platoon

SGT Edward Kahnis
Training Officer

SDS Donnie Heberling
Second Platoon

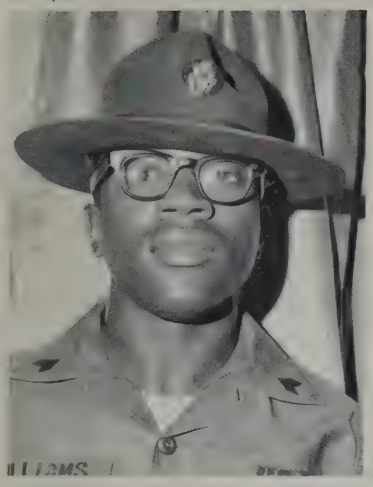
SGT Jose A. Cubano
Asst. Second Platoon



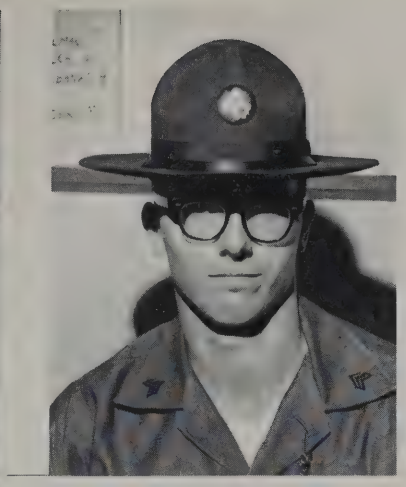
SDS Joseph W. Wood
Third Platoon

Drill Sergeant
Sergin Alyanakian
Third Platoon

SDS Ralph S. Bryan
Fourth Platoon



Drill Sergeant
Johnnie L. Williams
Asst. Fourth Platoon



SDS Bob O. Kelsey
Fifth Platoon

SGT Harry D. Pruitt
Asst. Fifth Platoon

SGT David E. Crouse
Supply Sergeant

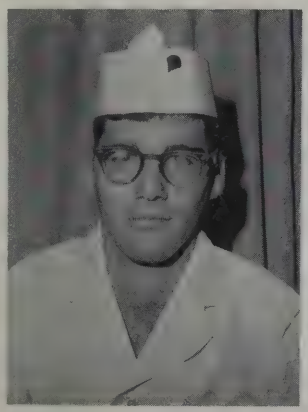
CPL Leo Begay
Supply Clerk

SSG Carold J. Perkins
Mess Sergeant

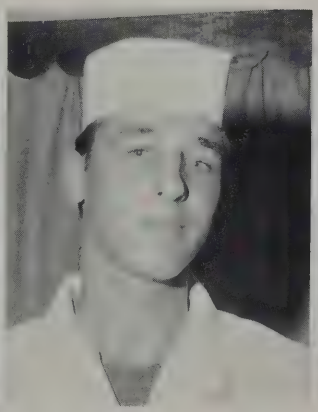
SGT James H. Thornton
Company Clerk

SGT Walter Bishop
Armorer

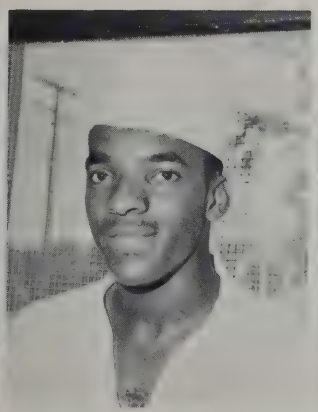
SP4 Nabil Sharkias
First Cook



SP4 Larry W. Wilson
Cook



SP5 Robert J. Burk
First Cook

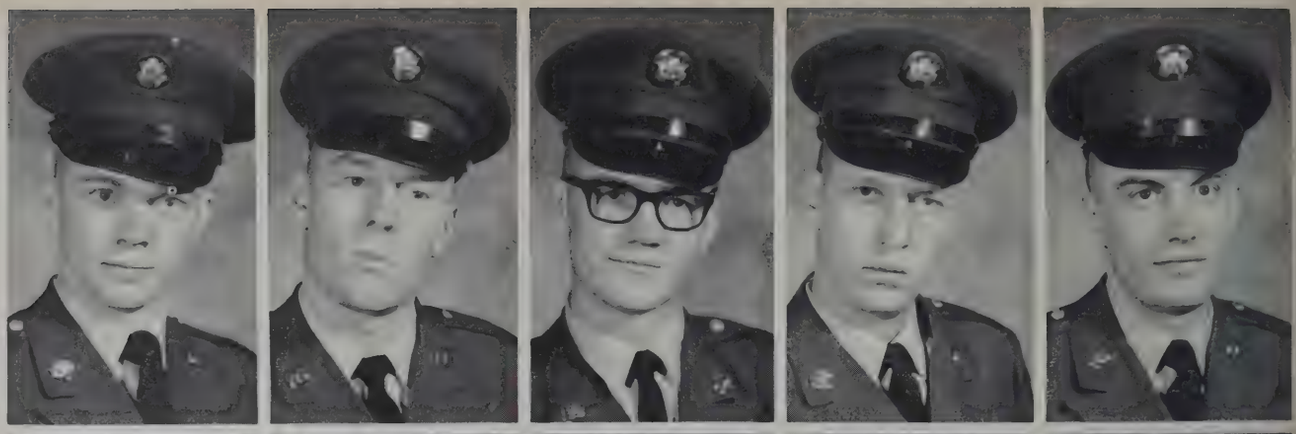


SP5 Arthur Mack
First Cook

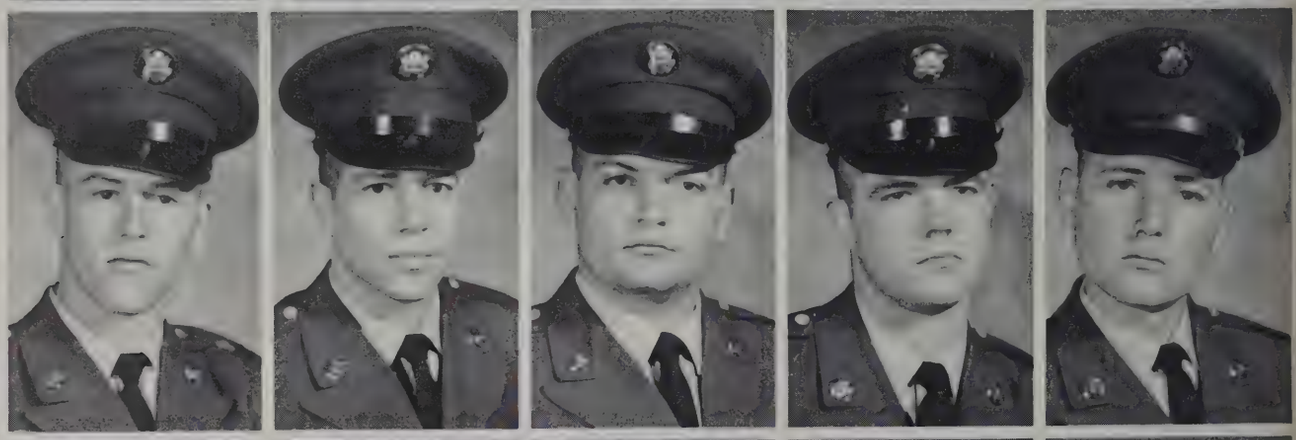
SP4 Manlio Ballereni
Cook

PFC William B. Givens
Cook

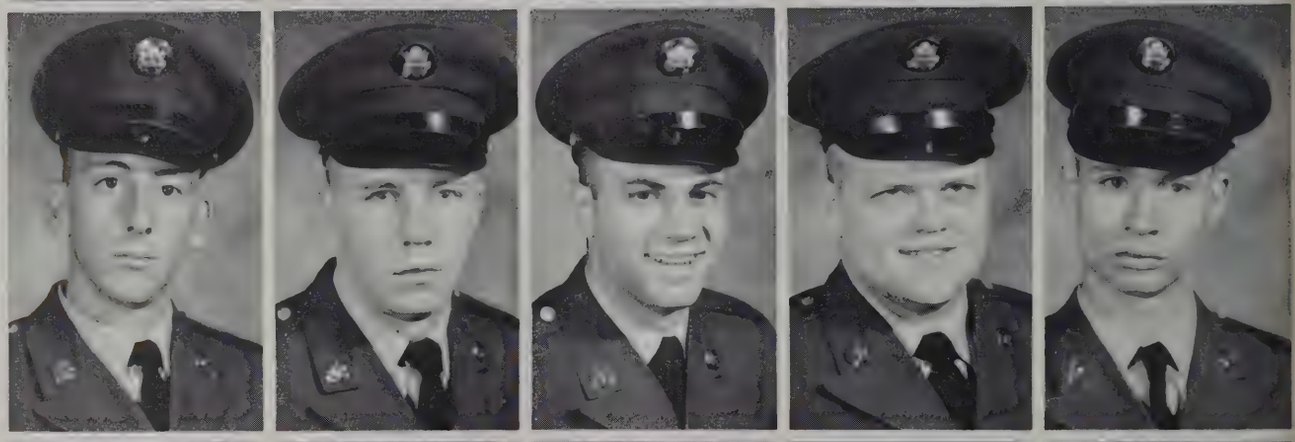
John Abel
Dennis Adams
Ronnie Alcorn
James Alexander
John Ambrogi



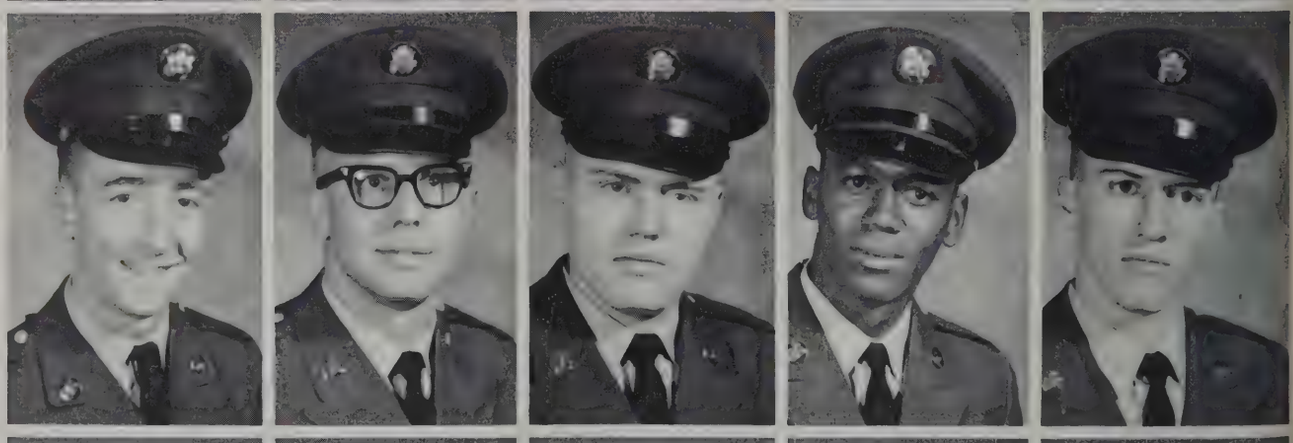
Kenneth Archer
C. Armbruster, Jr.
Robert Aucoin
Ronald Avery
P. Barrilleaux



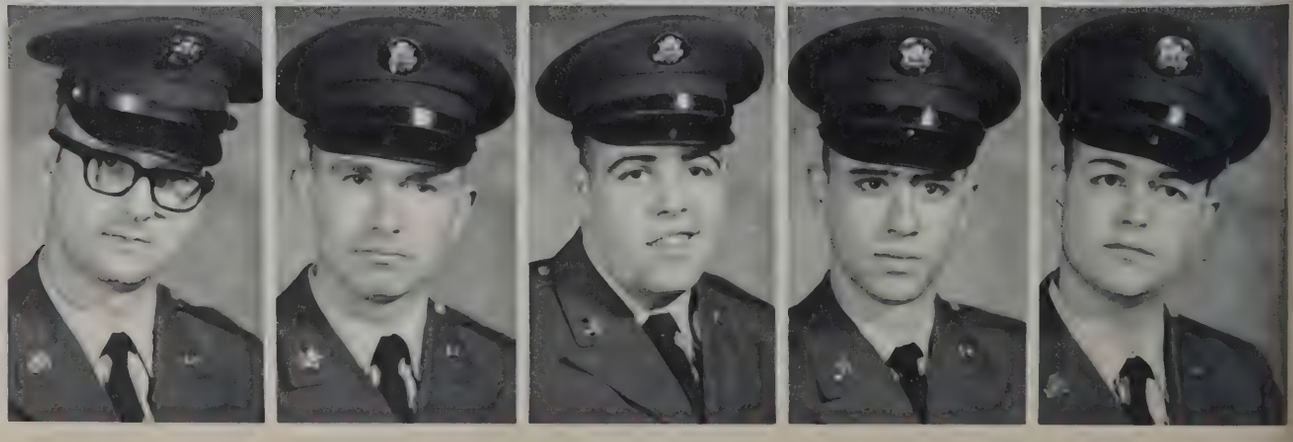
Larry Bergeron
Tracy Berry
Anthony Bilotta
Bruno Bischoff
Donald Bish

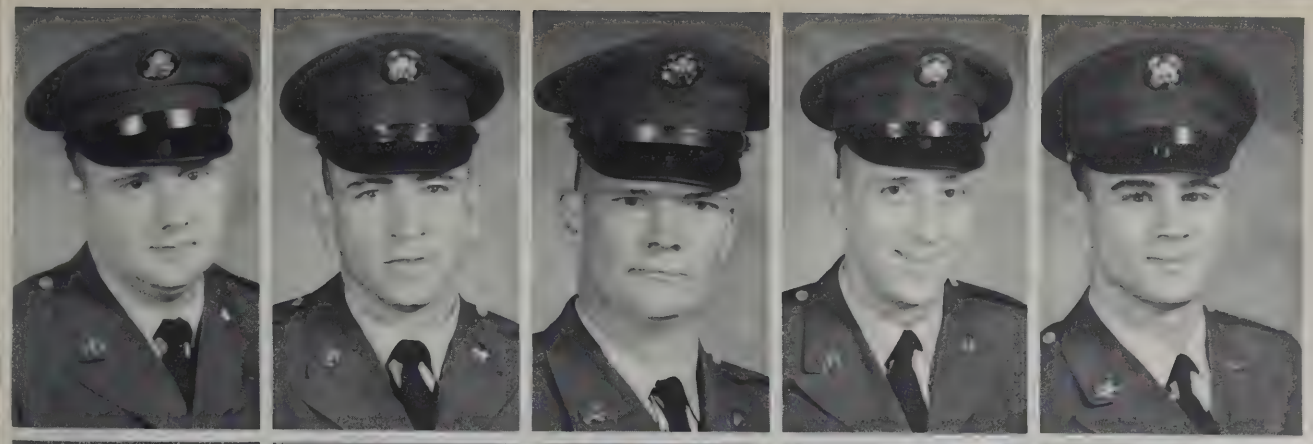


Thomas Bonner
Frank Borgese
Gerry Boyer
W. Bradford, Jr.
Allen Brands



Alfred Brennan
Christopher Brown
Robert Brunetti
Michael Burnley
Larry Burns

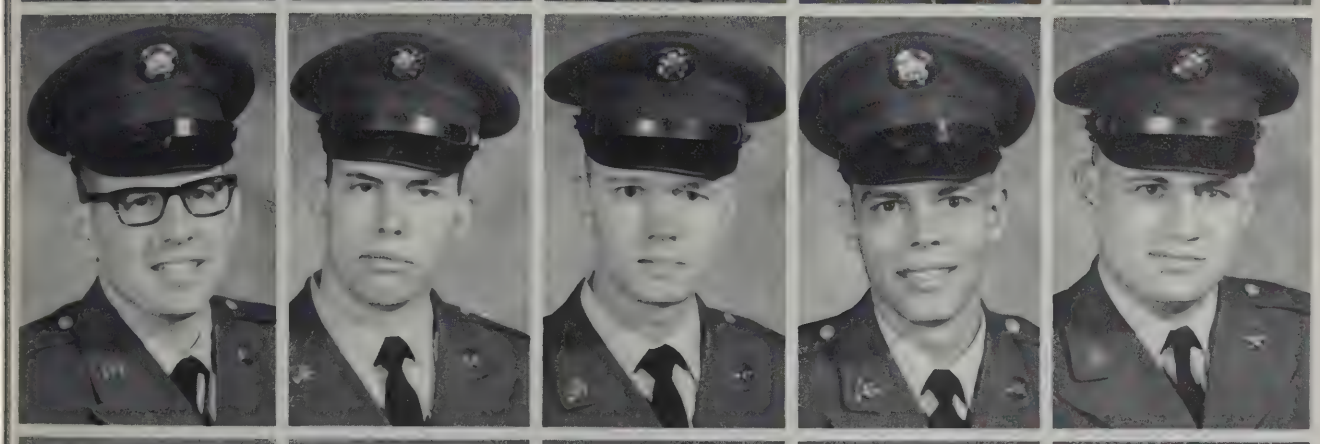




Mark Burns
Frank Caldarera
Leslie Calder, Jr.
Steven Calvert
Thomas Caniano

Steven Caranchini
Robert Carrell
Jordon Carroll
Louis Catalanotto
Willie Chaisson, Jr.

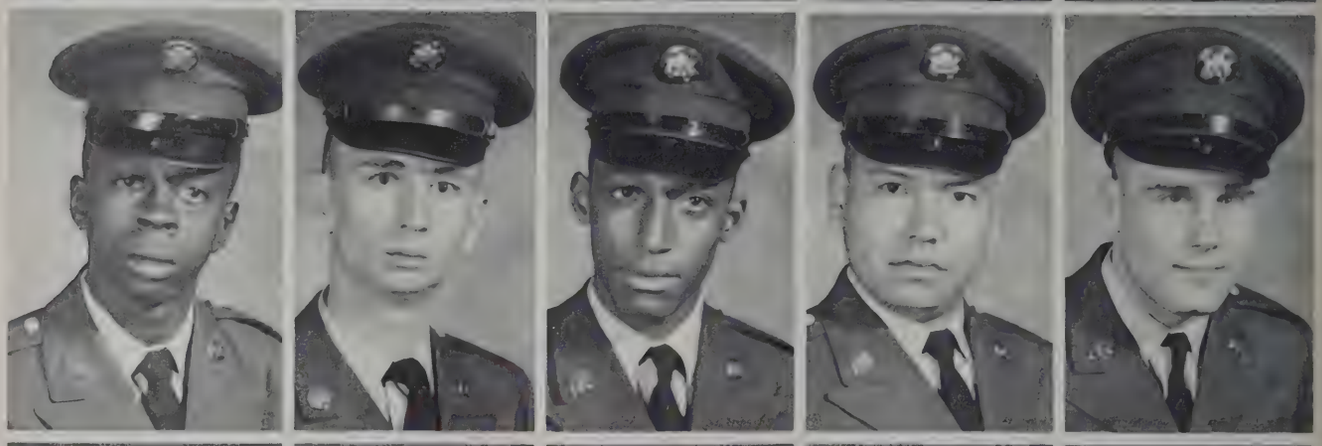
John Chryar
James Cicero
John Clark
Michael Coleman
John Colligan



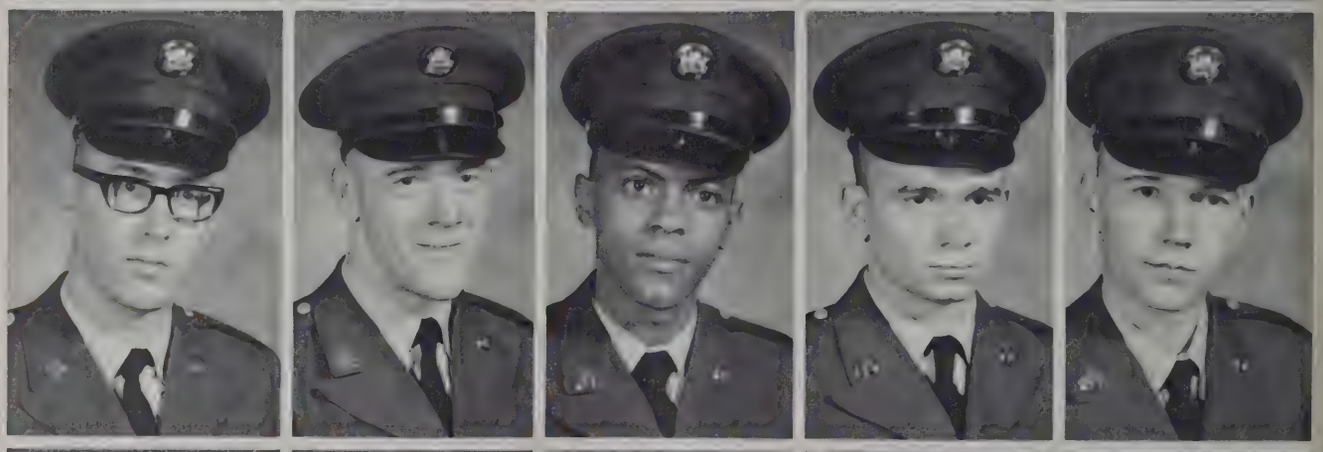
Richard Colton
Samuel Compton
Richard Cook
Alfred Cooper
George Cooper

Mark Cooper
Ralph Coppola
John Coulon
Jackie Cowart
Peter Cronin

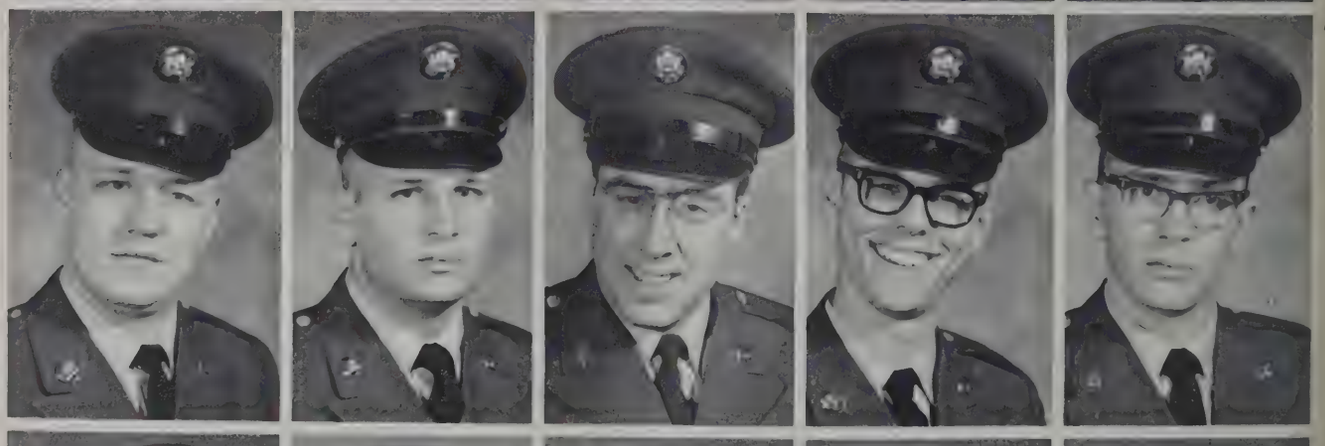
Alan Crown
Guido D Arezzo
Charles Darr, Jr.
John Di Fazio
Davis Dugas



Forrest Dunkley
Larry Dunn
Calvin Durell
Bennie Dyer, Jr.
James Eder



David Elshire
Peter Evans
Charles Fairman
Edward Fischer
Freddie Fisher



Andrew Fortin
Mark Fouquier
Bruce Friedman
Fredric Furney
Clarence Ganey

Ronnie Garner
Juan Garza
David Gilbert
Milton Goodman
Roy Goss

Richard Graziano
Geoffrey Green
Arthur Greenberg
Nouri Hakim
Ronald Hall

Danny Hancock
Gary Handy
Gerald Hardesty
Richard Hardy
Larry Harris

James Haetman
Herbert Hazelton
John Heller
David Helms
James Hendrix

Donald Higgins
William Hill
Ronald Humphrey
Dennis Hunt
Gregory Hurst

Belton Inkton
Robert Jackson
David Jacobson
John Johnson
Frank Jones

Peter Kann
James Key
James Kilchrist
John Kirkland
Paul Koenigsberg

John Koenig
N. A. Kouimelis
James Kurihara
Stephen Lamb
Kenneth Land

Ronald Landers
Jeffery Landry
Kenneth Landry
Craig Larsen
J. W. Laurendine

Michael Lazzaro
A. Le Bourgeois
Edwin Lehner
Bernard Leikind
Barry Lewis

Melvyn Lewis
S. R. Lindenbaum
Kenneth Legnon
Michael Losito
Carl Lyons

Ronald Madere
Ronald Mallette
Richard Malone
Arthur Mamiaro
John Mangiante

Charles Marceaux
Joseph May
Jose Maya
James Mc Adams
J. P. Mc Guiness

Matthew Mc Guire
Leslie Mc Kaughan
Stacey Mc Mahon
Michael Milburn
David Miles

Joe Miller
Thomas Mixon
Randy Moorehead
James Moran
Charles Morean

Cary Moss
William Murphy
Frank Nicolini
Louis O Breza
Francis O Brien

Brian O Connor
Ronald Ogdon
Tommy Oliver
David Periman
Stephen Perotti

John Perrotta
Thomas Pesanell
John Petrucci
Donald Petrere
Daniel Pickett

Billy Pointer
Marvin Popkin
Frederick Potter
Martin Porretta
Ralph Prejean

William Quinn
William Rentas
Roy Renthroph, Jr.
Joseph Rhodes
Robert Riccio

Michael Richardson
Donald Roberts
Tommy Robertson
Robert Rohrs
Dennis Ross

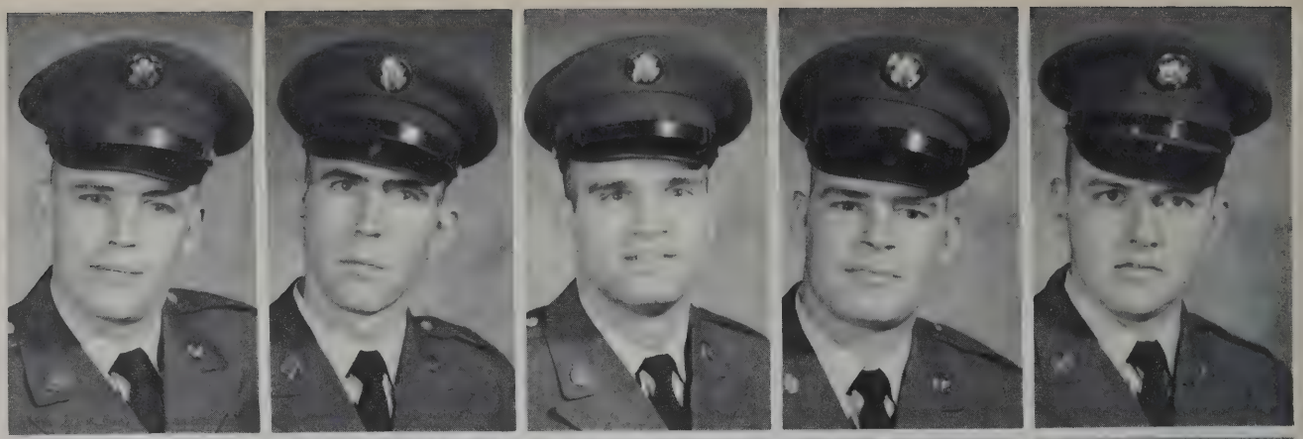
John Round
Donald Ruokonen
Jerry Sanders
Robert Schatz
Edward Schubert

Gerald Scorsatto
Byron Seale
Steven Seidman
Bruce Selan
Phillip Shane

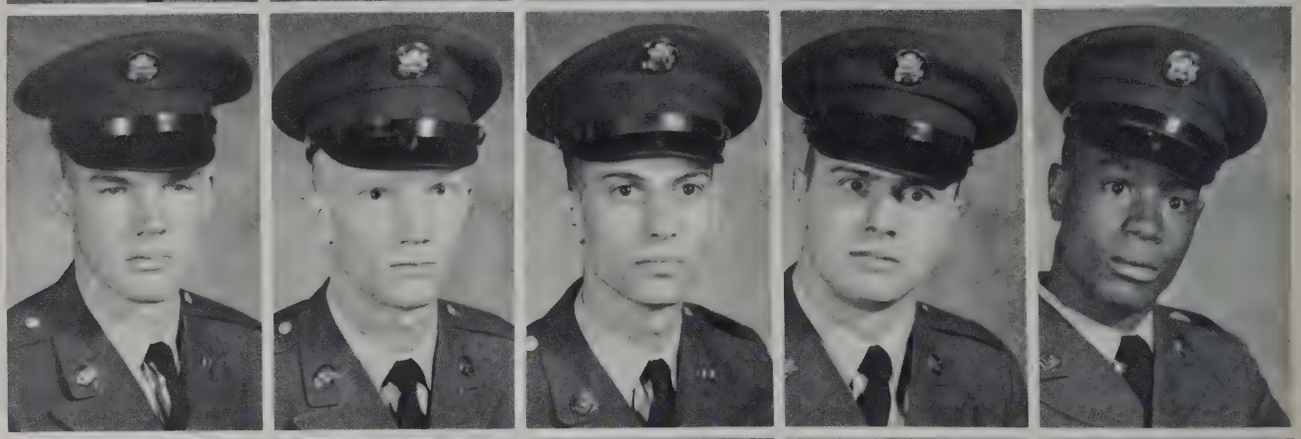
Richard Sheehan
Sheldon Sherman
Louis Shucker
John Sims
Cecil Slade

John Smiddy
James Smith
John Smith
Harlan Stakes
Robert Stanton

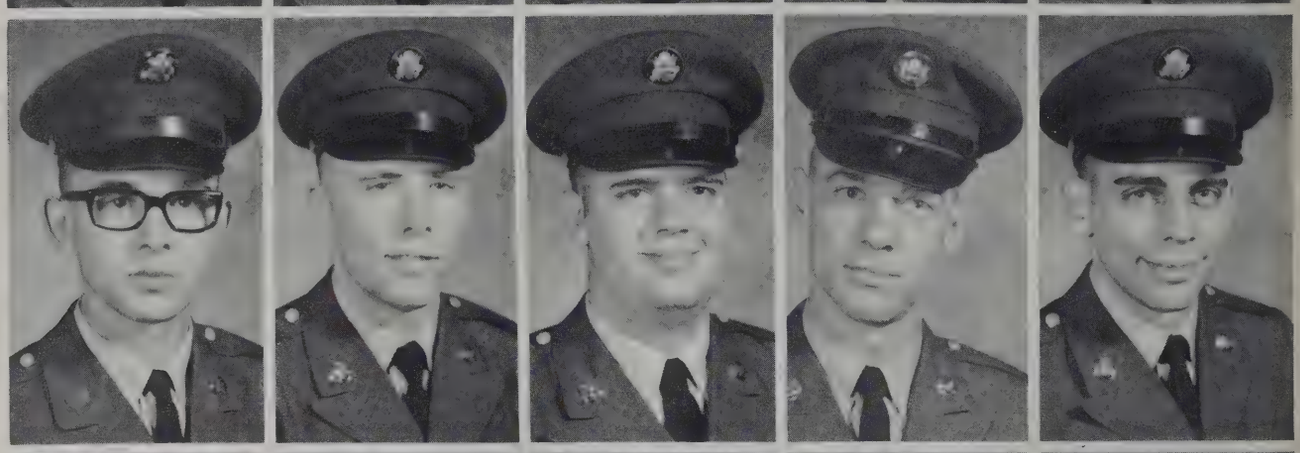
Lesley Stelly
Roy Stout
Gerry Stricklin
Robert Supak
Joel Suttenberg



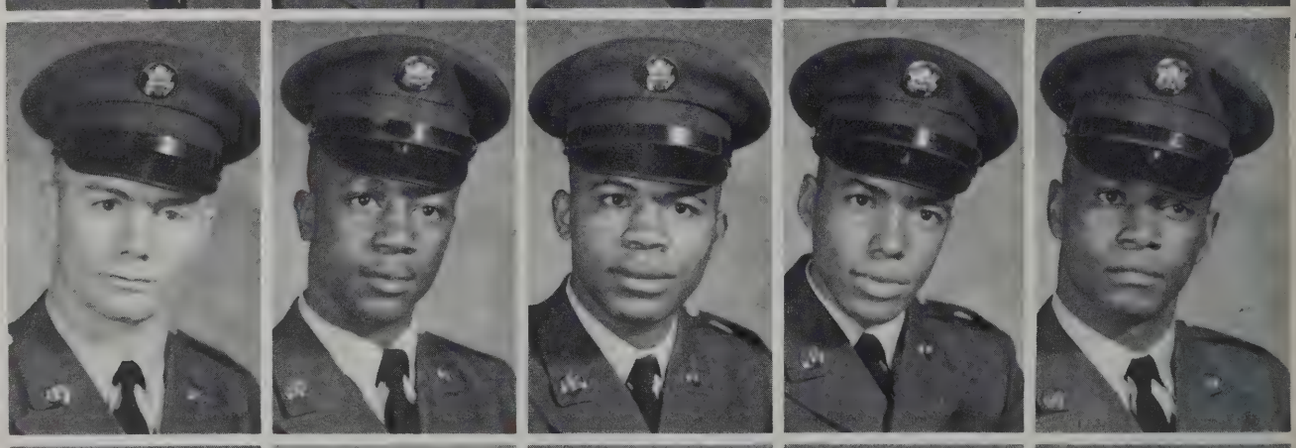
Dale Sutterfield
Danny Tate
Maurice Teich
Albert Thibodeaux
Ronald Thompson



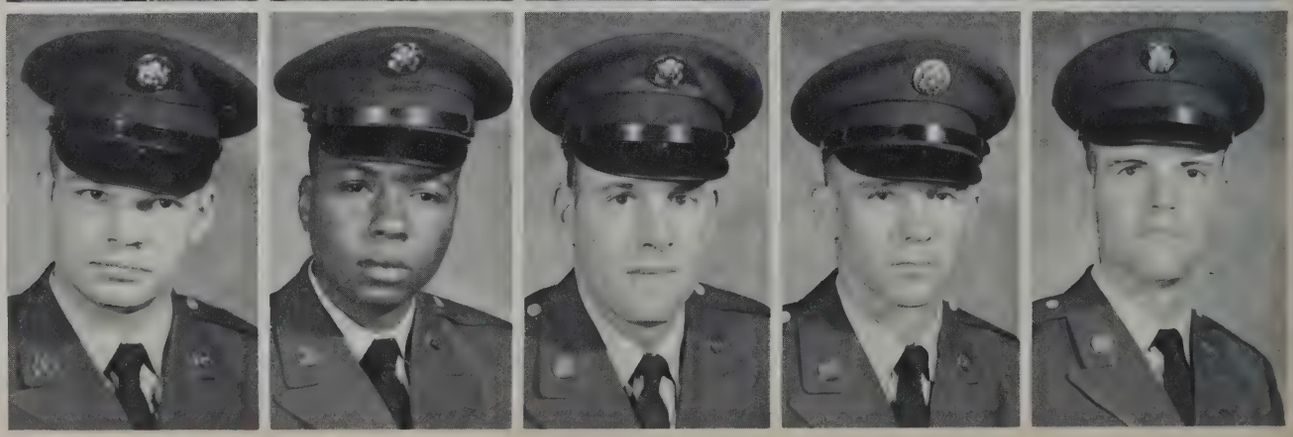
John Thorington
John Turala
Neal Turken
D. Van De Graaff
Edgar Ware, Jr.



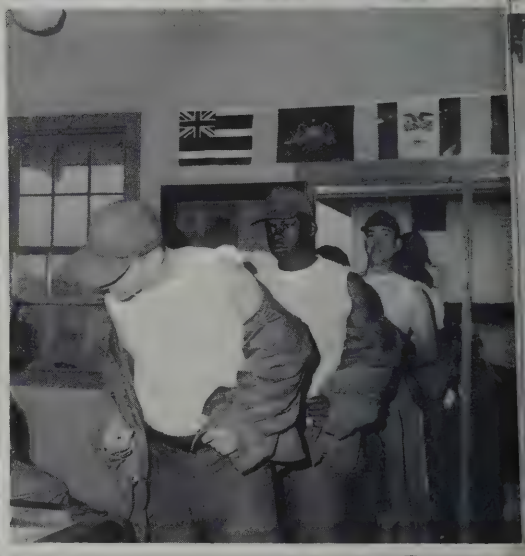
Randall Watkins
Roy Weinstein
Lonnie West
Larry Weyer
Joel Wildstein

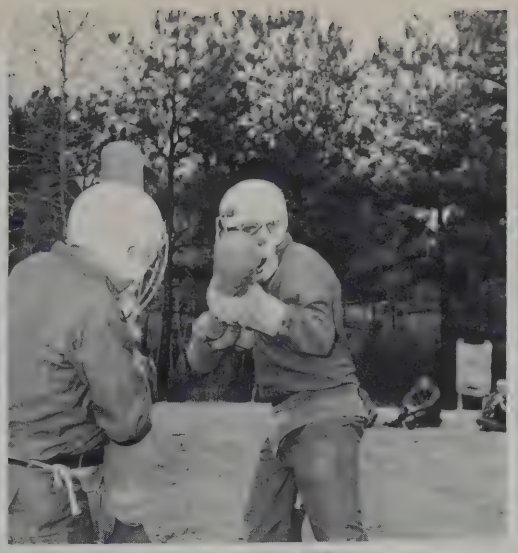


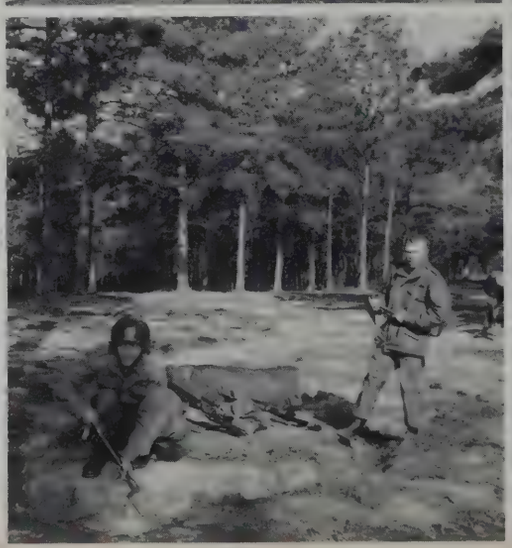
Dennis Williams
George Wilson
Edmond Witz, Jr.
Michael Woods
Willie Wright, III

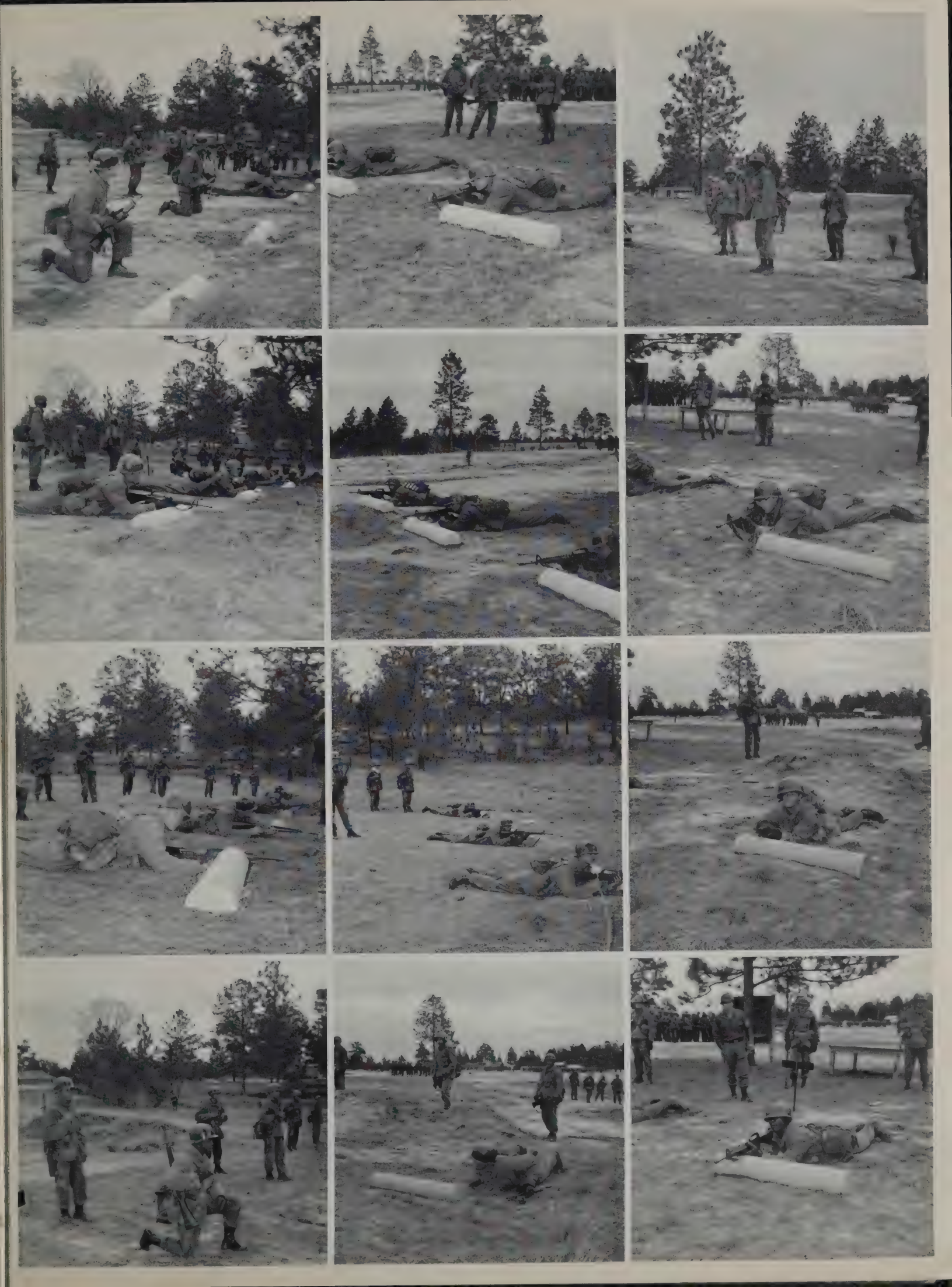


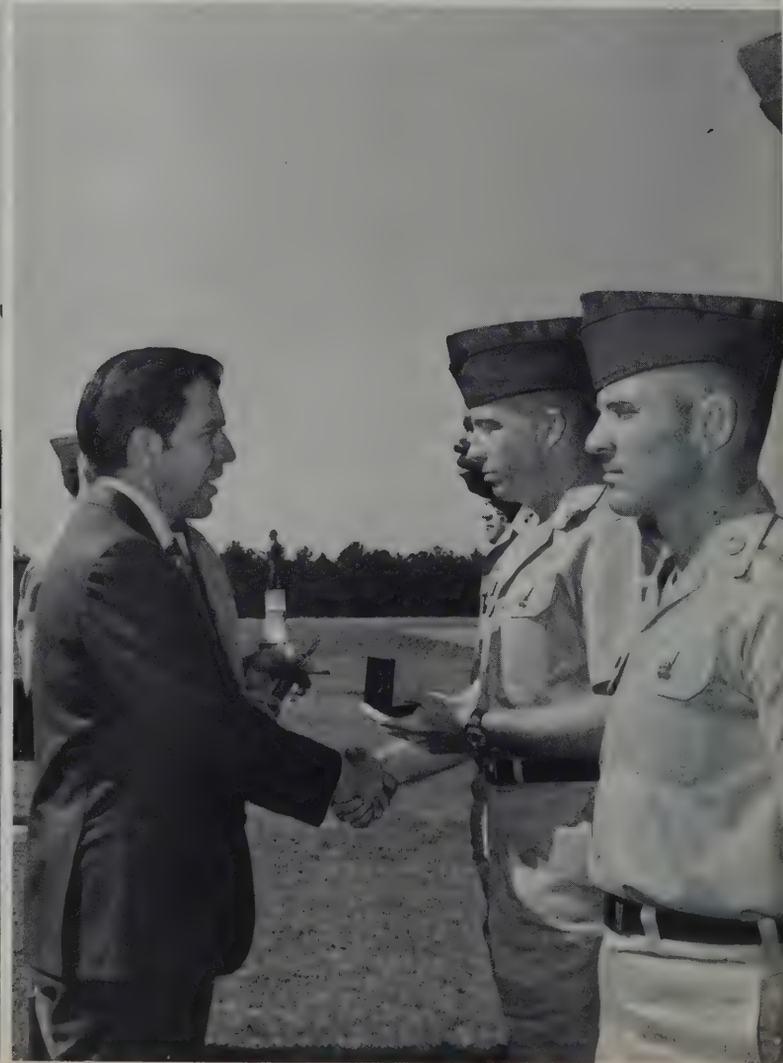
Charles Wyse
Marion Young, Jr.
John Alpeter
Phillip Goodlett
Robert Robinson



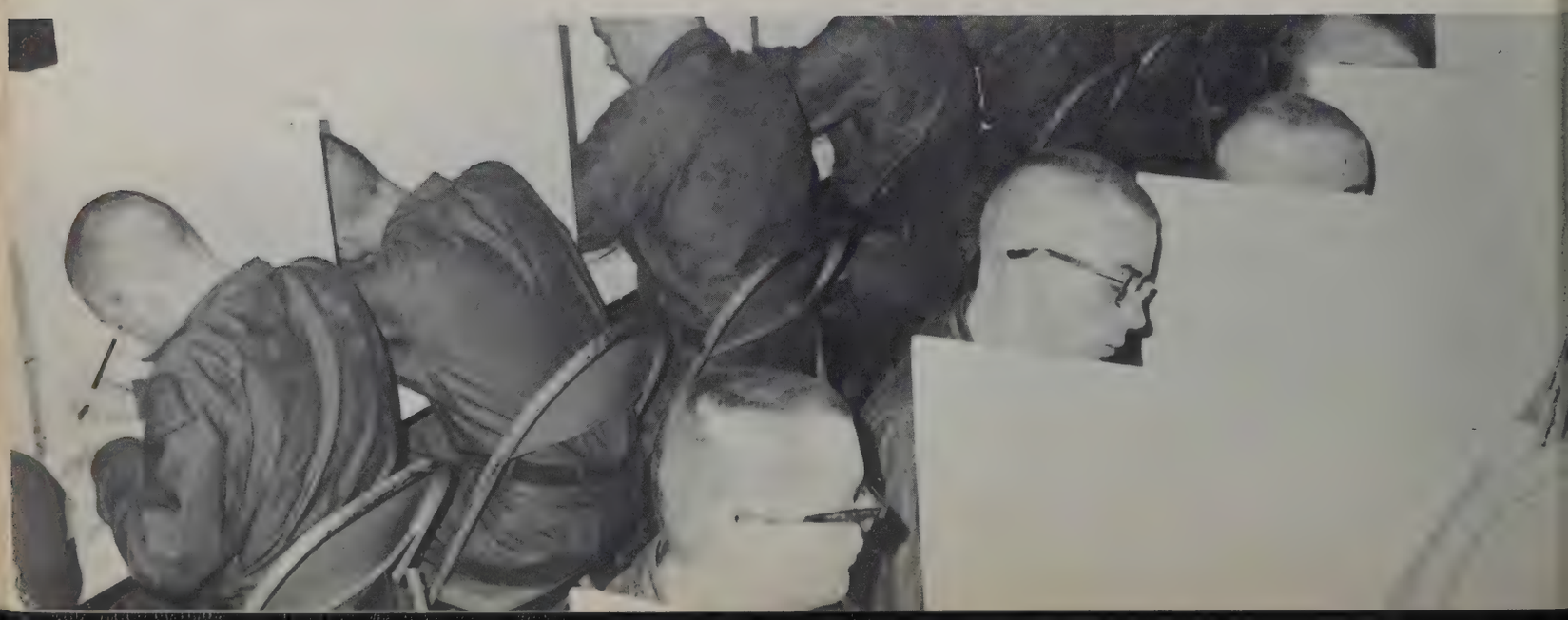






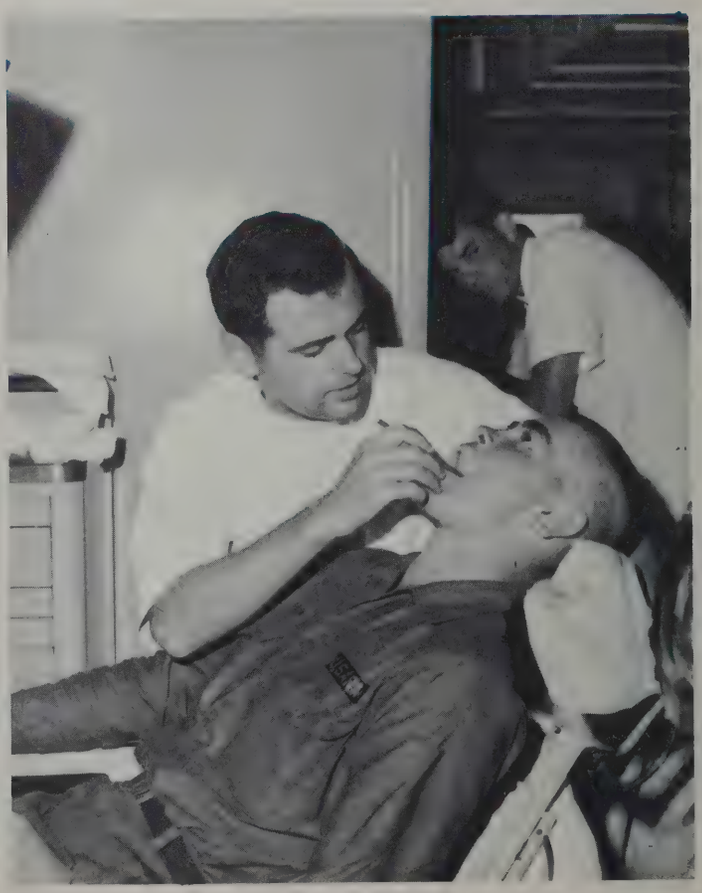


Reception Center

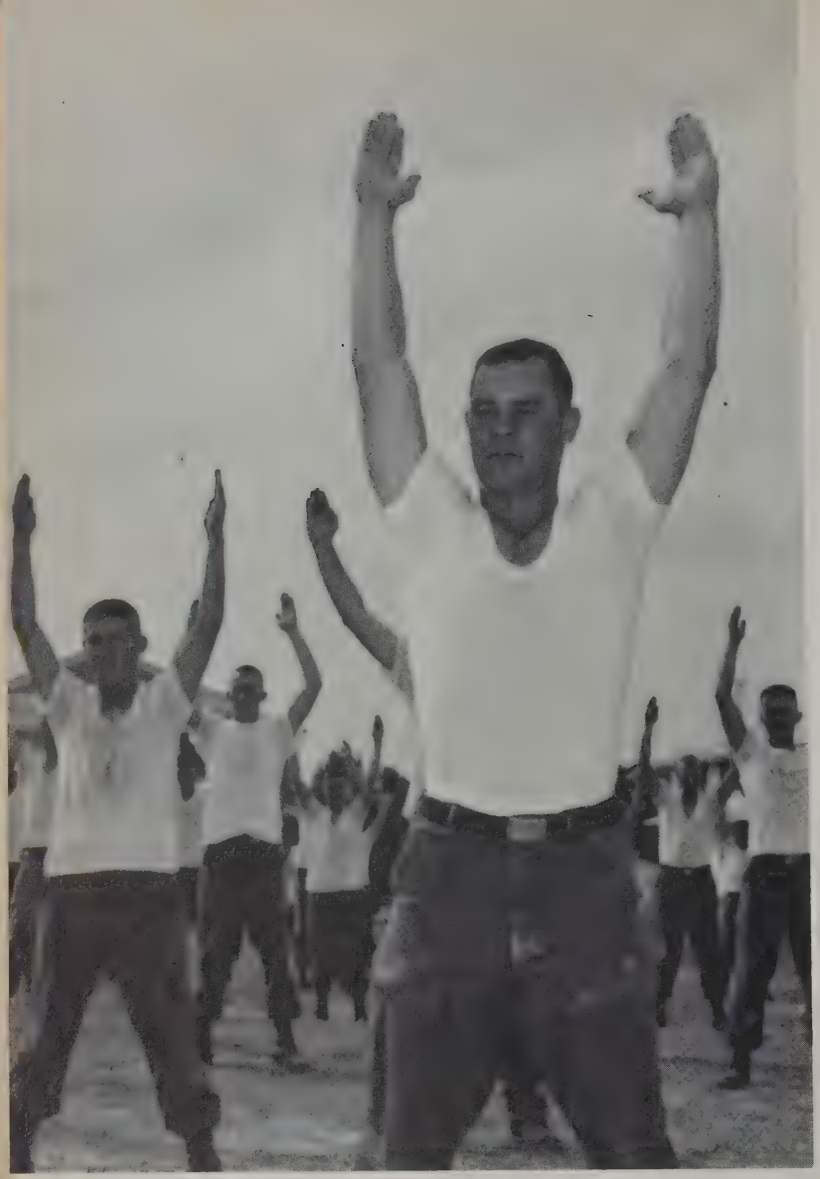


YOU ARE
ASSIGNED TO
CO BN BDE
B
RECEPTION
STATION
WE WISH YOU
D HAPP

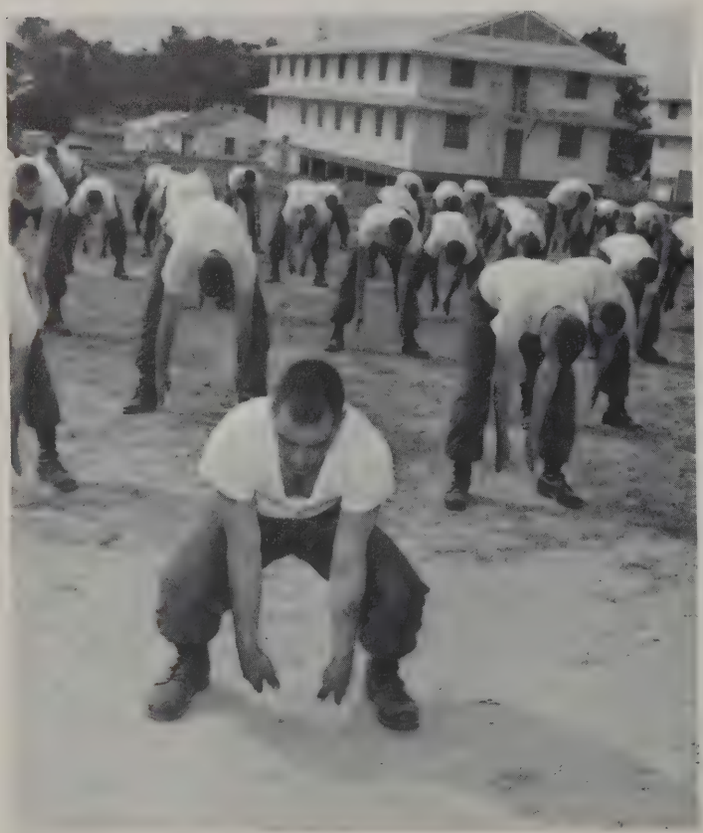
Shots, Blood Test and Dental Check

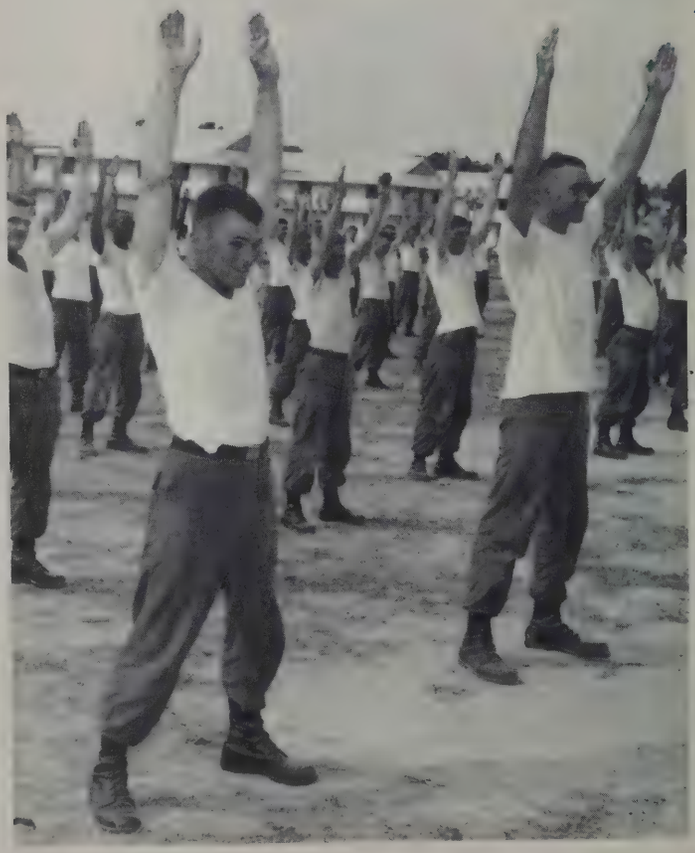


Dismounted Drill

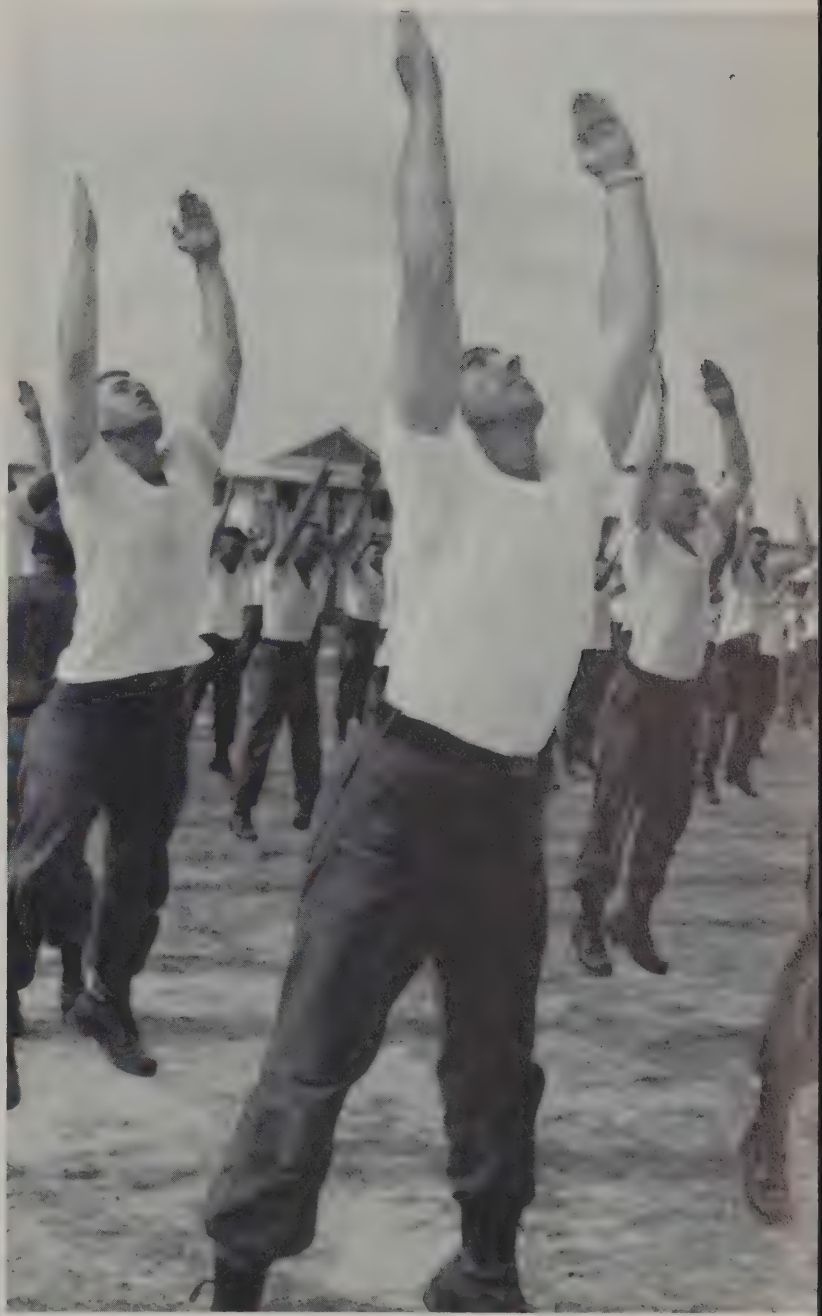


Physical





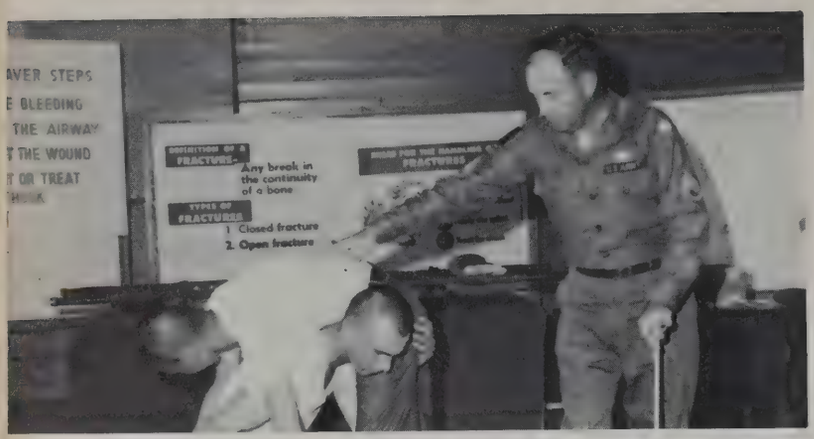
Training

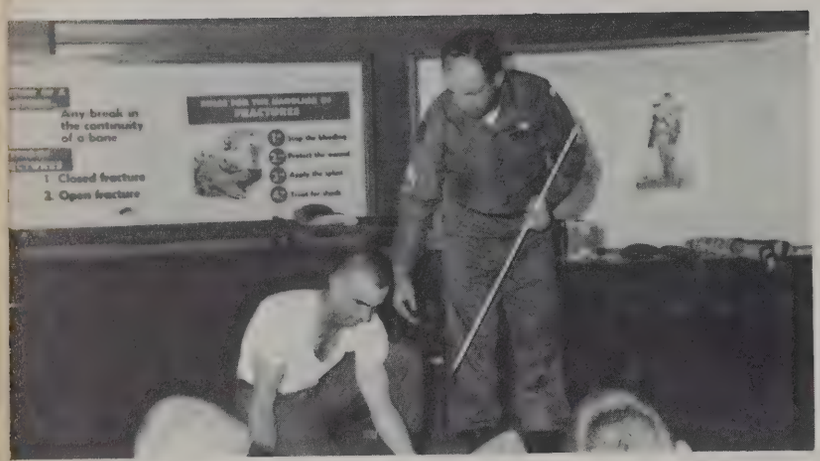


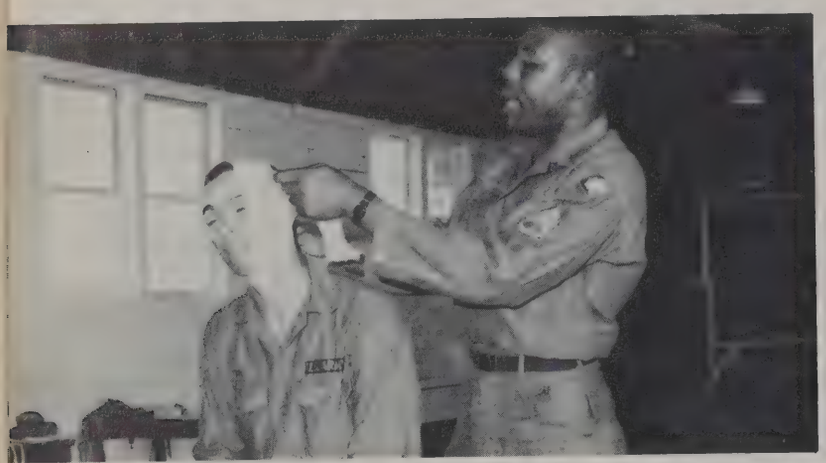
M-14 Mechanical Training

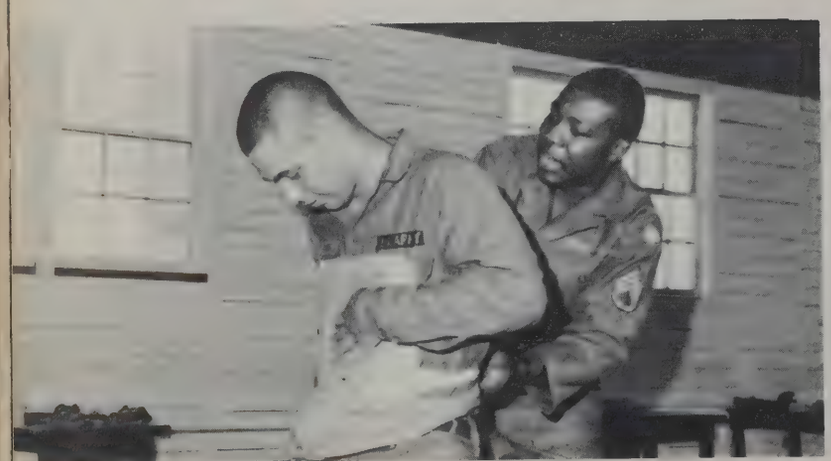
K.P.

First Aid


AVER STEPS
E BLEEDING
THE AIRWAY
T THE WOUND
T OR TREAT
DEFINITION OF A FRACTURE
Any break in the continuity of a bone
TYPES OF FRACTURES
1. Closed fracture
2. Open fracture


Any break in the continuity of a bone
1. Closed fracture
2. Open fracture





Bayonet

Manual of Arms

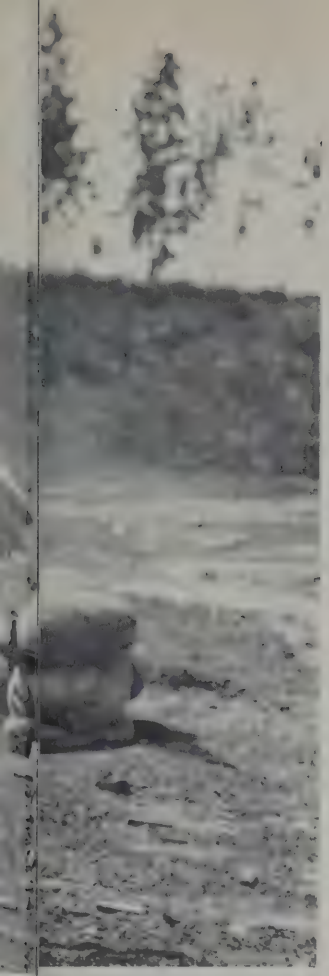
U.S. ARMY

U.S. ARMY
U.S. ARMY
U.S. ARMY

Guard Duty

Trainfire

Trainfire

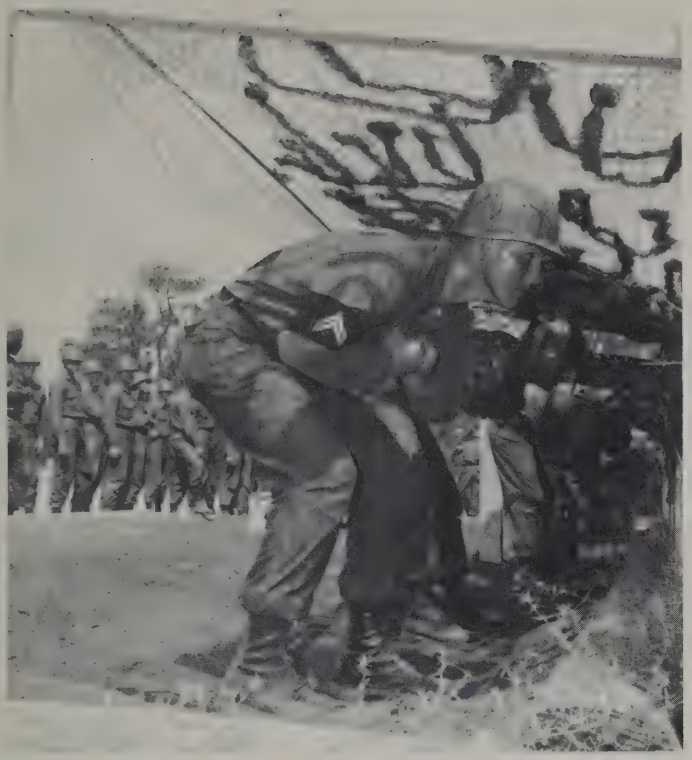


34

Trainfire

Target Detection

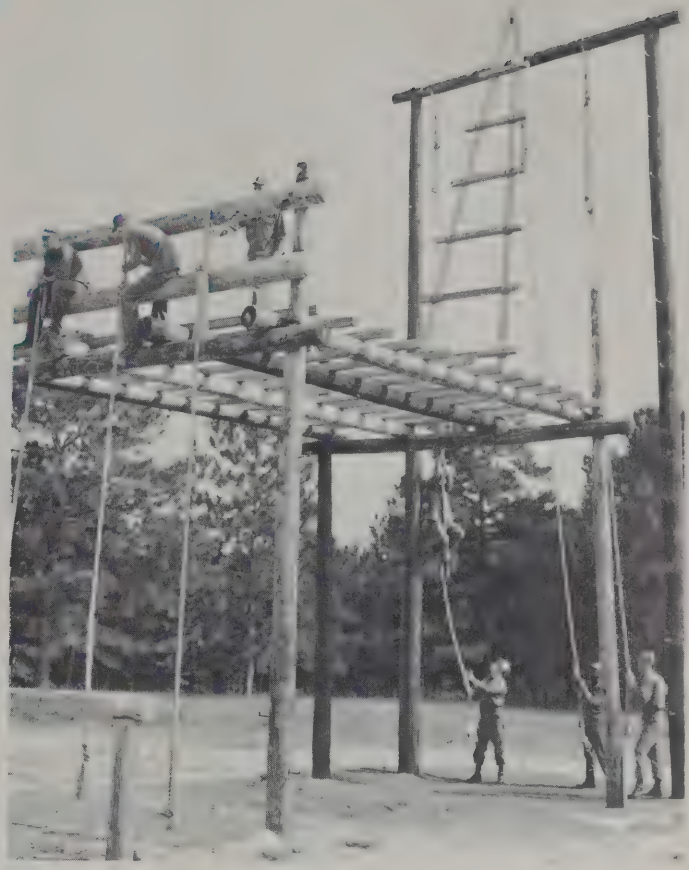
Record Firing



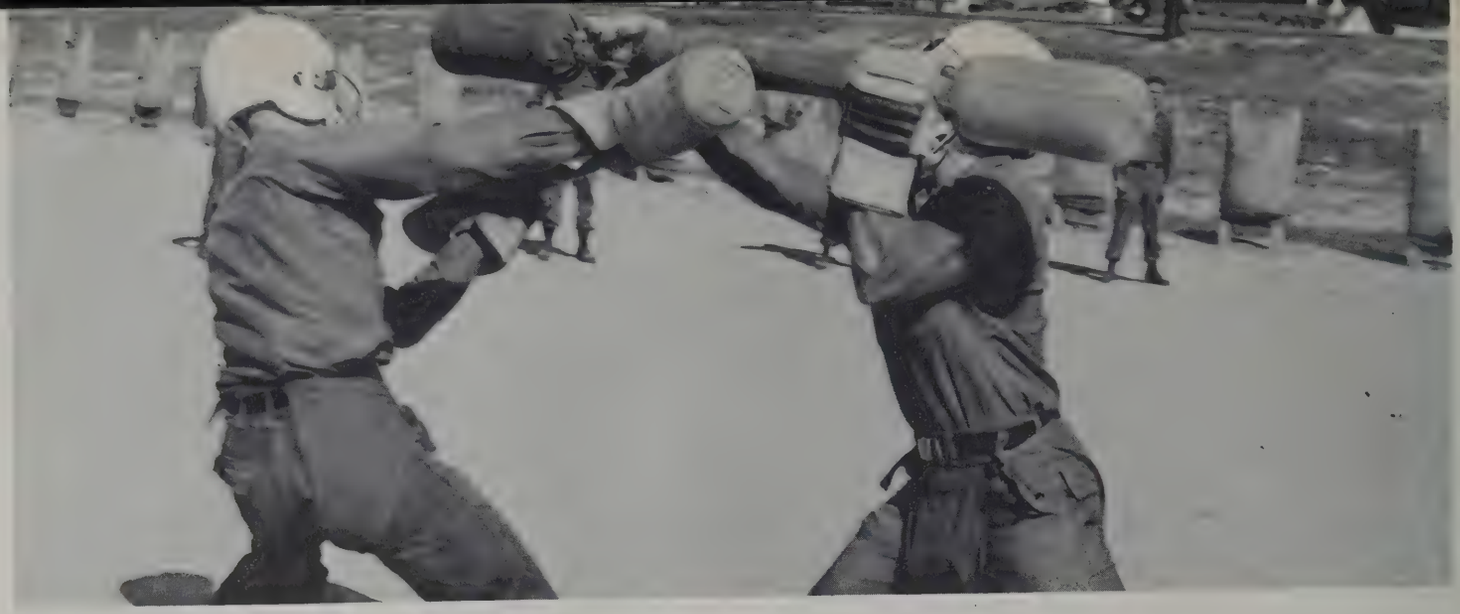
Hand Grenades

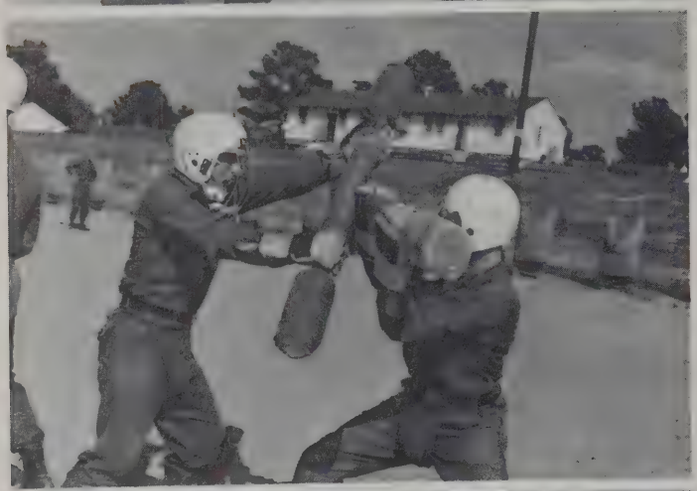
Grenade Assault Course

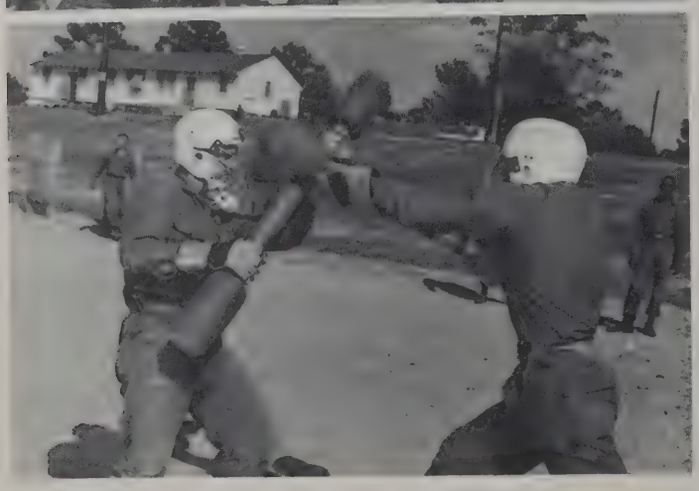
Confidence Course



Quick Fire







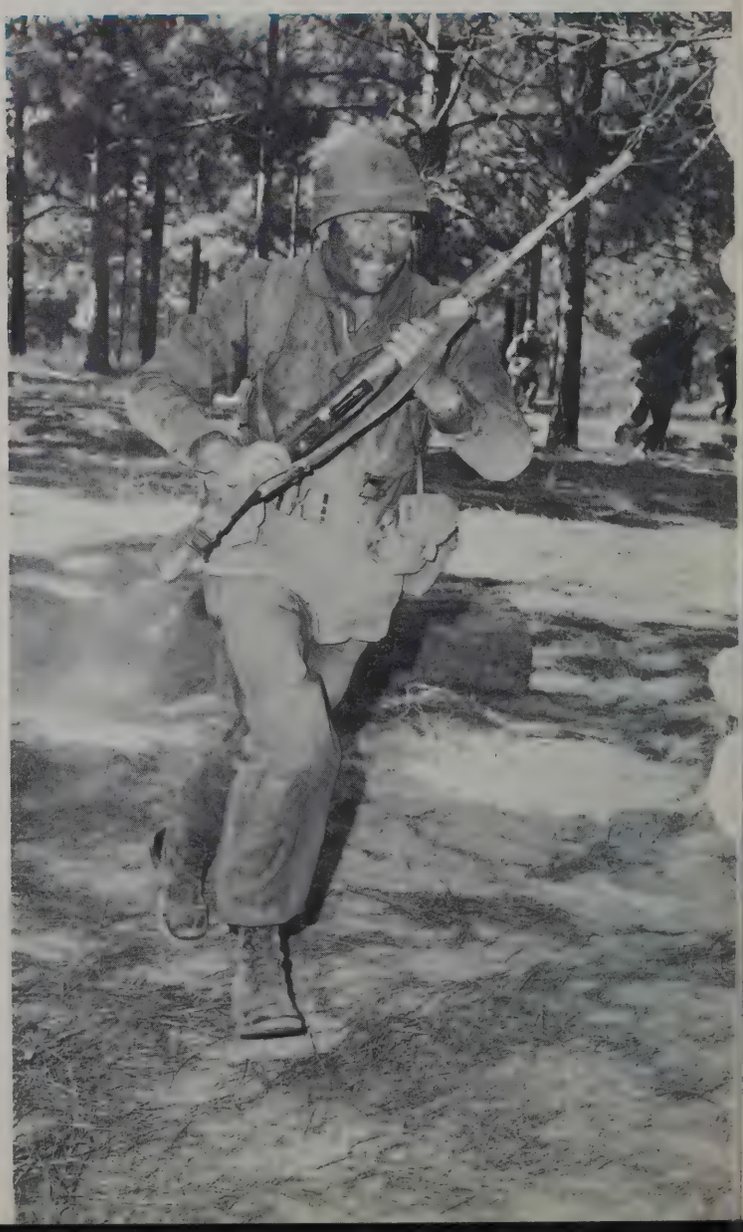
Pugil

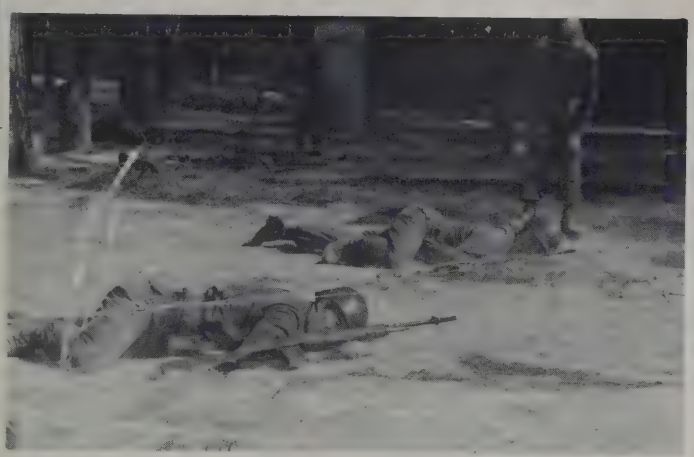
Hand to Hand

Cajun Club

Field Chow

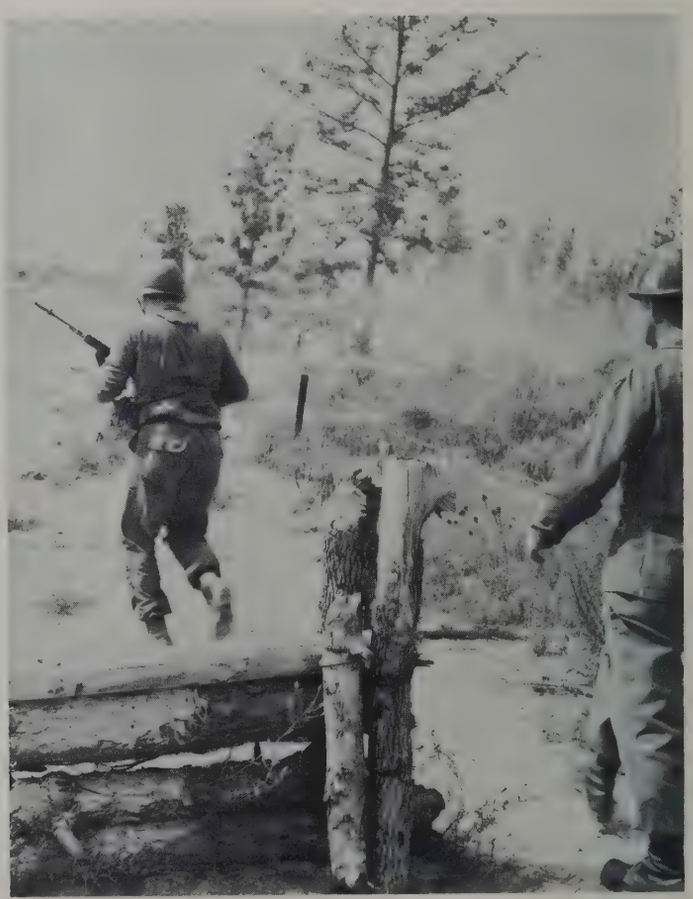
Individual Tactical Training



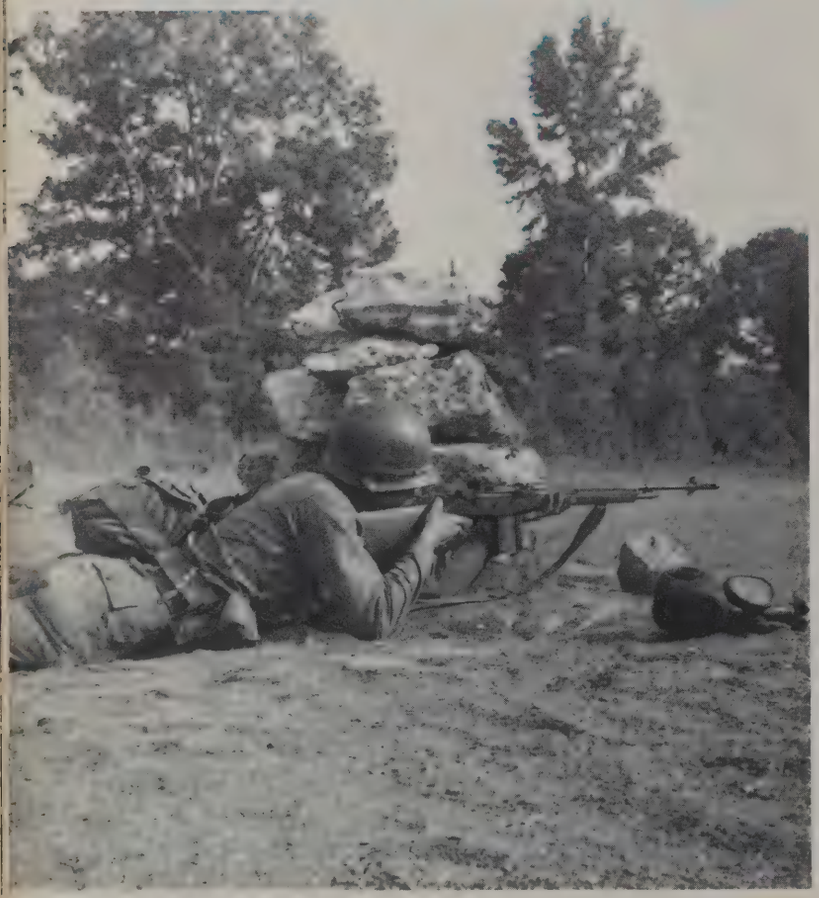


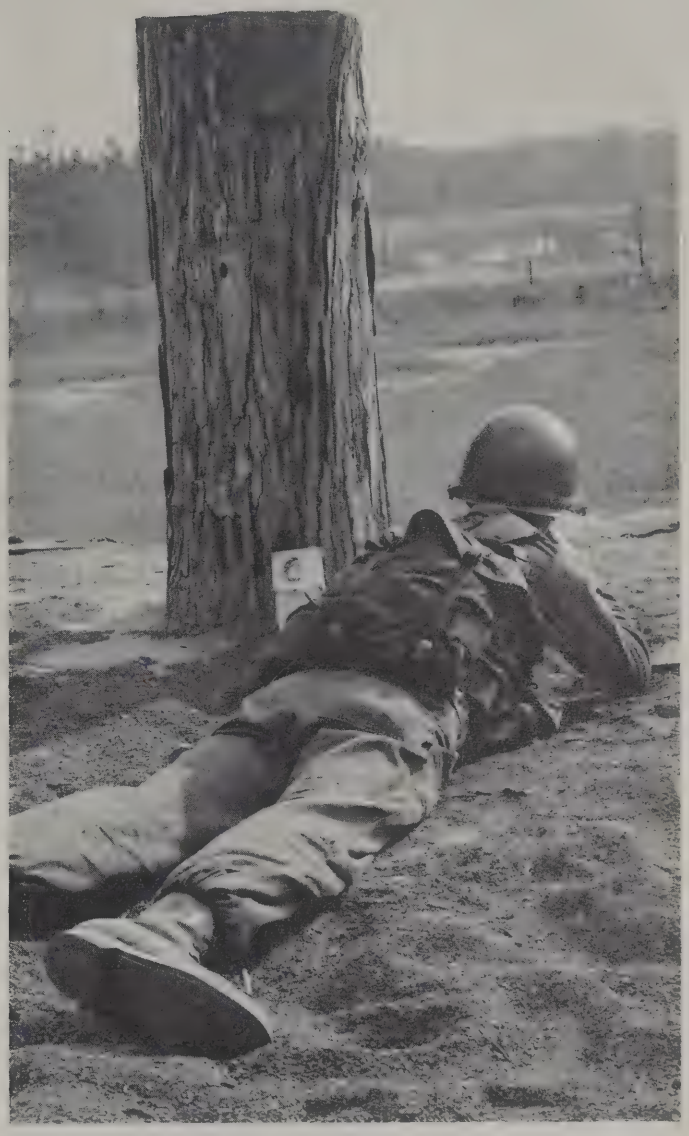
Infiltration Course

Close Combat Course

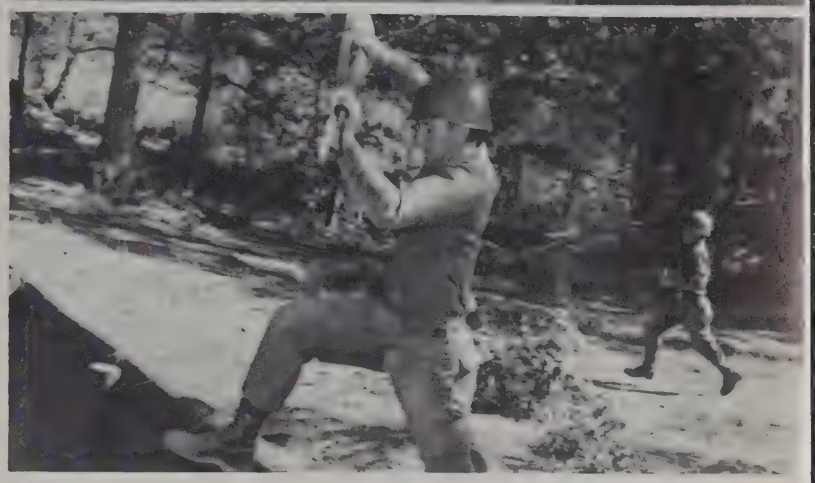


Combat Firing





Bayonet Assault Course



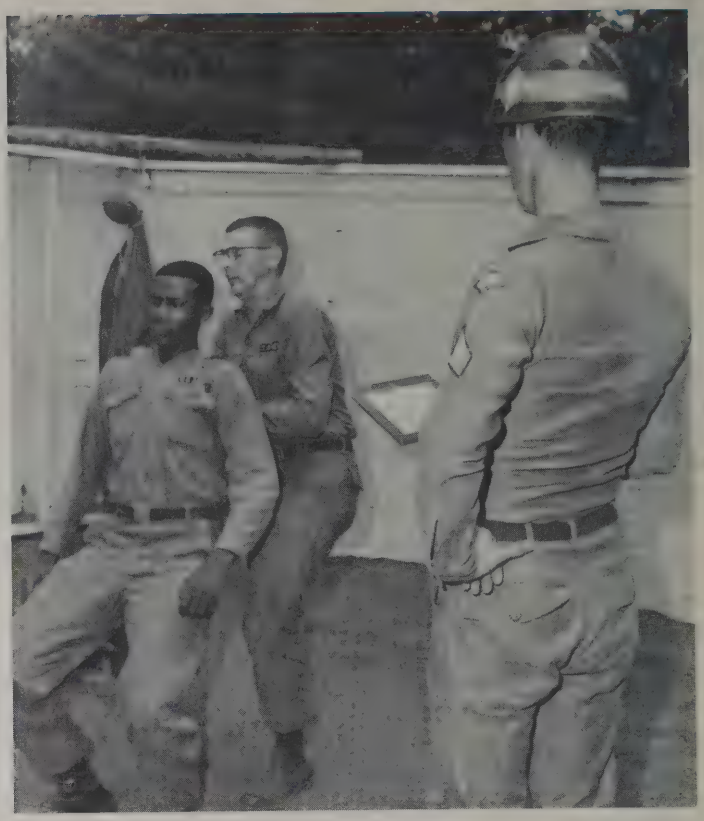
CBR

TEAR

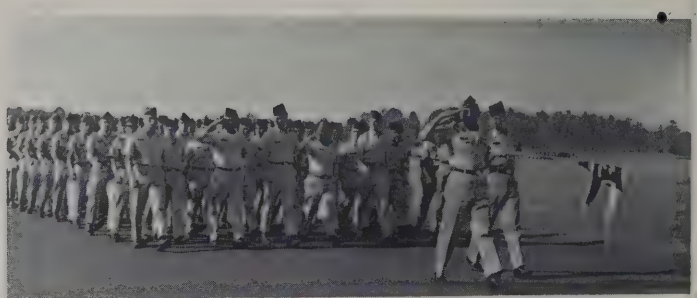
Land Navigation

PCPT

Proficiency Test



Graduation



Fred
You are the only
bucker I know that
will make it come
hell a high water

Steve

Thank you Steve-
God Love ya
Fred